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ORDER OF THE BATH. KNIGHTS INSTALLED AT THE ABBEY.

STATIONARY CEREMONIAL.

On May 21st ten Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath were installed with full ceremonial in the chapel of the Order, King Henry VII's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey. The Sovereign of the Order, the King, could not be present; but the Great Master, the Duke of Connaught, headed the ceremony; and involving, as it did, the whole of the Abbey, this noble rite, revived by King George V. in 1913 after the lapse of a century, and reputed in his presence in 1920, had a statefulness and splendour, which only a Coronation could exceed.

Since the number of stalls in King Henry VII's Chapel is limited, (the visitor may count 48 banners and 30 stalls, and the tale of Knights (Grand Cross exceeds either number), a G.C.B. can be installed only when death has caused the banner of a Knight to be taken down, and his memory preserved by his name and arms engraved on a brass plate on his stall. The principal features of the rite are these. The Great Master and the lay officers, the Knights already installed and those about to be installed, with the Dean of the Order (the Dean of Westminster), and the clergy of the Abbey assembled in the Chapter House fully robed. The Great Master and the Knights wear long mantles of crimson satin with shoulder-knots of white ribbon, the chain of the Bath, and hats of black velvet with upright white plumes in front. The Dean, too, wears the crimson mantle; the other officers wearing white satin mantles lined with the crimson. Preceded by the choir and trumpeters, they come in possession round three sides of the Cloisters, enter the Abbey by the West Cloister door, go down to the west end and then right up the long nave, the Great Master and the Knights to the choir stalls, the Dean and the other clergy to the Presbytery.

A gorgeous sight. A short service of prayers, both general and special to the Order, is then held, and after it the procession of Knights and clergy forms again and goes eastward. At the top of the Presbytery steps it divides, and, going in two lines through the cloisters north and south of the altar, passes on either side of the shrine of the Confessor and over a temporary bridge that crosses the ambulatory and leads to the great gates of King Henry VII's Chapel. And there, at and before the little altar over the tomb of King Henry VI.—an altar once again beautiful with its Renaissance carvings rescued and reassembled some half-a-century ago after being scattered by the "shipwreck of Kings" in 1643—the ancient vows are taken and the ancient offerings are made.

The band of the Scots Guards, playing Bach and Purcell, whiled away the time while the Abbey was filling with a brilliant assembly. Then could be heard from the cloister the trumpeters, and the voices of the choir singing Psalm cxviii. "Let God arise, and let his enemies be scattered"; and then, the music growing nearer and nearer, the procession came into view. It was a solemn and a gorgeous sight: the King's Bedesmen in their blue gowns; the Abbey Cross and its attendants; the choir, headed by some of the children of the Chapel Royal in their scarlet and gold; the minor Canons in copes of gold brocade; the Canons in mantles of white satin, carrying flat hats of crimson; then the Knights in all their splendour, some 50 in all; the Condemner (Colonel Sir Charles Wyndham Murray), the Genealogist (Sir H. Farnham Burke, Garter King of Arms), who was representing Bath King of Arms; and then the Dean and the Great Master.

The ten Knights to be installed were Lord Southborough, General Sir W. H. Mackinnon, Lord Chalmers, Sir George William Buchanan (formerly British Ambassador in Rome), Lord Escher, Lord Stamfordham, Lord Beatty, Lord Haig, Lord Tyres, and Colonel Sir Joseph West Ridgeway. They walked together between two bodies of Knights already installed.

The Knights seated in the choir, and the clergy grouped in the Presbytery, the service began. Parry's anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me," was sung; the Dean read the Lesson (Ephesians vi. 10-12, about the armour of true Christian chivalry); the Creed, the responses, and prayers were spoken and led by the Precentor of the Abbey. Then, to the music of Elgar's "Imperial March," the procession formed again and passed, as we have described, up the choir and through the eastern doors, past the shrine of the Confessor, which, with the tombs about it, was strewn with evergreens over the bridge, and into the Chapel of the Order.

THE KNIGHTLY OATH. The robes, the uniforms, the gold plate, the summer sunlight enriching all the beauty of the great church, had made the scene a feast of splendour, always harmonized and subdued by the immemorial quiet of the Abbey. The scene within the chapel was rarer and more beautiful still. The crimson peonies and the gold vessels on and about the altar chimed with the robes of the Knights; the banners and the helmets above the stalls seemed to speak the long tradition of this body, which, though it has been an Order for only two centuries, has been a degree of knighthood since Saxon times; the music heard from the body of the church made a background of beauty.

The ceremony is intricate, involving no little movement and repeated reverences to the East, to the stall of the Sovereign, and to the Great Master, but it went without a hitch. The Knights to be installed are sworn by the Chaplain with the oath of the Order:—"You shall honour God above all things; you shall be steadfast in the Faith of Christ; you shall love the King your Sovereign Lord, and Him and his Right

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far as you may prevent it; and of as
great Honour be this Order unto you as
ever it was to any of your Progenitors, or
others.

The Great Master, kneeling at the
priest-dieu before the altar, makes his
offering of gold and silver. The joining of
the Knights newly sworn (at this day's
installation it was Lord Southborough)
makes his offering in the same manner,
and tenders also his sword, which the
Dean offers up and then restores to him,
with the admonition:—"I exhort and
admonish you to use your Sword to the
Glory of God, the Defence of the Gospel,
the Maintenance of your Sovereign's
Right and Honour, and of all Equity and
Justice, to the utmost of your Power." This is the crowning moment of the rite. The newly installed Knights, facing each other in a double line, draw their swords simultaneously, and stand holding the hilts of them towards the altar. Then one and all sheathe them, and the rite is over.

A return in procession to the choir, while Nicholson's "Solemn March" was played; the Te Deum; prayers, the Blessing spoken by the Dean; a verse of the National Anthem; and then to the music of two hymns the great procession went down the north aisle of the Abbey and back into the Cloisters, where, through a guard of the Westminster School O.T.C., the Knights returned to the Chapter House.

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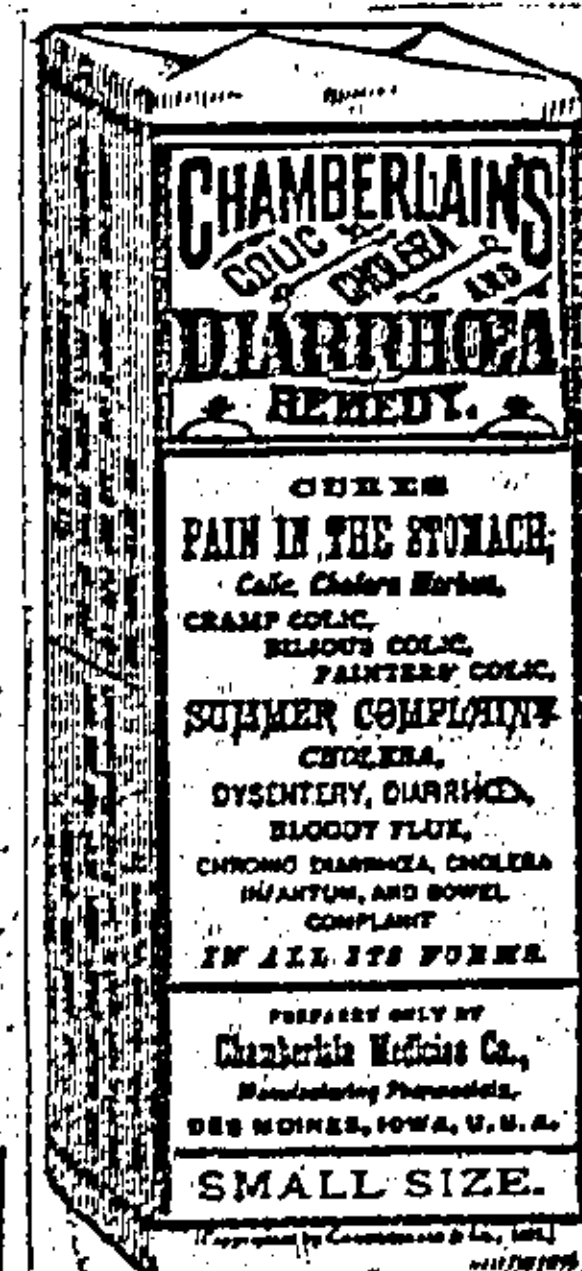
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BRITAIN'S EXPORT TRADE.
A GOVERNMENT INQUIRY.In the House of Commons last month
Sir A. Shirley Benn (U. Plymouth,
Drake) called attention to the condition
of our export trade, and moved:—That a Committee be appointed to
consider its position and the means to
be taken to obtain the necessary
markets; that the Committee shall
consist of a judge of the High Court as
chairman and six members of the
House of Commons, two of whom to be
nominated by the Government, two by the
Liberal party, and two by the mem-
bers shall be Cabinet or ex-Cabinet
Ministers, and the other three shall
possess business or trade qualifications;
and that the Committee be requested
to report to the House prior to the
summer recess.Sir G. Croydon Marks (L., Cornwall,
N.) seconded.Mr. Webb (President of the Board of
Trade) said the Government was not un-
sympathetic towards the proposal ad-
vanced by Sir A. Shirley Benn. But he
believed that as a nation we benefited by
the prosperity and advancing civilisation,
and not by the adversity of other coun-
tries. He admitted that the present
state of things was very unsatisfactory,
but in regard to the figures for 1913 it
must be remembered that that was, he
believed, a record year. Unemployment
was said enough, although it was going
down, but he believed the figures to-day
corresponded closely with the unemploy-
ment figures for 1909. In that year it
was not thought that we were in such a
very great crisis. Surely we need not
lose all heart if, having gone through
the Great War and the slump which fol-
lowed it, we were in no worse a position
than in that year. The reason he was
concerned about our exports was because
it was only by exports that we could
obtain imports to keep our people in
employment.We had got into the way of thinking
that Europe was ruined, but, as a matter
of fact, there had been remarkably little
alteration in the distribution of the
United Kingdom trade. In 1923 Europe
took 33.77 per cent. of our export trade,
as against 34 per cent. in 1913. It had
to be remembered that our export trade
was down 50 or 25 per cent., but the
proportion of the distribution had scarcely
altered. The Dominions, or, as he pre-
ferred to call them, the British Common-
wealth of Nations, last year took 35.5 per
cent. of the quantity of our total exports,
as against 36.3 per cent. in 1913. The
United States and South America took
16.8 per cent., as compared with 16.2, and
the Far East 8.6 per cent., as compared
with 8.4. The Government wished to see
how they could pursue a policy of over-
seas settlement so as to make migration
within the Empire as easy as possible.
He did not like the shape of the proposed
committee. It was a question whether a
judge of the High Court was the best
person as chairman. The motion did not
provide for all the elements which were
necessary for such an inquiry. An in-
quiry into the subject of our trade was
being pressed for from many quarters,
and the matter was being very seriously
considered by the Government. He could
assure Sir A. Shirley Benn that he would
hear about the committee very soon. At
present he could not state what form the
inquiry would take, and if the hon. mem-
ber would address a question to the
Prime Minister the following day or at
a later date, the answer would probably
satisfy him. There was no question of
making this a partisan matter; indeed,
it was strongly desired that it should not
be a party matter. Consultation would
take place with the other parties as re-
gards the formation of the committee and
terms of reference. If the Government
set up the inquiry, it would be done so
as to be satisfactory in those respects.
The motion was by leave withdrawn.

BANGKOK HATS.

A paragraph in a home paper recently
stated that Queen Maria of Rumania
wore a hat of Bangkok straw when she
lunched at the Guildhall and that every
other woman met was wearing a tiny
bowler hat of this straw. The Bangkok
Times remarked that these hats were not
exported from Bangkok and had no con-
nection with Siam, being manufactured
in the Philippines.A correspondent has since inform the
paper that the "Bangkok hat" actually
has some connection with Siam. In 1906
the East Asiatic Company imported from
China straw for hat-making and shipped
it to Europe. It became very popular
in Europe and the "Bangkok hat" was
born. Some years later a similar straw
was made in the Philippines and "Bang-
kok hat" was the term used to describe
hats made from this straw to ensure a
ready sale, despite the fact that appar-
ently only the one shipment passed
through this port.BIG RICE MILL FIRE AT
BANGKOK.

MARKWALD'S BURNED OUT.

Markwald's rice mill, the largest and
one of the best equipped in Bangkok, was
totally destroyed by fire early on Sunday
morning (June 15th), and a great quan-
tity of rice, paddy and paddy husk was
also destroyed in the blaze. The mill be-
longed to Khoo Seng (Luang Chitr
Channong Vani) and was purchased
from the Custodian of Enemy Property
for Tm. 750,000. The damage to prop-
erty, apart from stocks, is put at some-
thing like Tm. 650,000.RUSSIAN OIL DEALS.
SHELL AND STANDARD
AGREEMENTS.The Paris correspondent of *The Times*
writing recently on this subject said:—
Additional details are now available
concerning the agreement entered into
between the Royal Dutch Company, asso-
ciated with the "Shell" Company, and
the Standard Oil Company for the acqui-
sition of oil concessions in Russia.The first agreement, relating to the
division of the markets of the world be-
tween the two organizations, was conclud-
ed between the representatives of the Roy-
al Dutch "Shell" Company and the
Standard Oil Company in Switzerland at
the beginning of last March. In this
agreement were also included the naphtha
and the by-products of naphtha (petro-
leum, benzine, petrol, lubricating oil, etc.),
already purchased, or which the Royal
Dutch Company had arranged to pur-
chase in the course of the year from the
Soviet Government either directly by the
Anglo-Dutch organization or indirectly
by houses controlled by the two organiza-
tions.A second agreement concerning the
concession of oil enterprises in Russia
followed some time after the first agree-
ment. In this case the Standard Oil
Company acted on behalf of Messrs. Nobel
Brothers, associated, or rather united,
with the great American company. As
Messrs. Nobel Brothers controlled from
35 per cent. to 40 per cent. of all the pro-
duction of Baku before the Revolution,
it is believed that the division of the con-
cessions and of the exportation was made
on that basis.The conditions of the future concessions
are not known in detail, but it is reported
that one condition is the payment by the
concessionaires of a sum of \$25,000,000
to the Soviets. The concessionaires also
undertake to indemnify the former pro-
prietors, or to come to an arrangement
with them. In Russian oil circles the
arrangement between the Royal Dutch
and the Soviets is approved, but its suc-
cess is considered doubtful, as many Com-
munist leaders in Moscow are opposed to
it. Another obstacle may be the campaign
which the Government of the Soviets is
at present conducting against the New
Economic Policy and private capital.HONGKONG SHARE MARKET
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New Engineering	Ts. 6 b.
Hongkong Lands	\$114 00
Hongkong Hotels	\$112 (new) \$17 (old) b.
Humphreys Estates	\$221 00
Ewo Cotton Mills	Ts. 10.90 b.
Cement \$22 Comb. b.	\$21 (old) \$1.15 (new) b.
Hongkong Ryers	\$21 (old) \$17 (new) nominal
China Proviants	\$14 (old) \$11 (new) b.
Dairy Farms	\$250 00
Watsons	\$24 00
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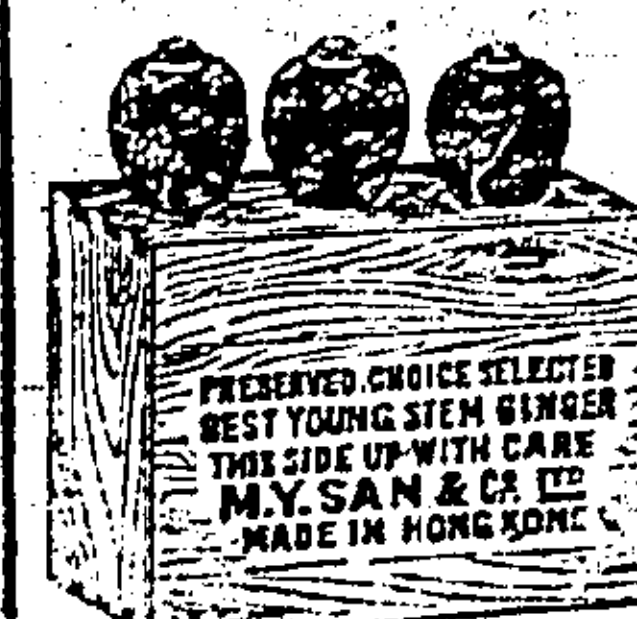
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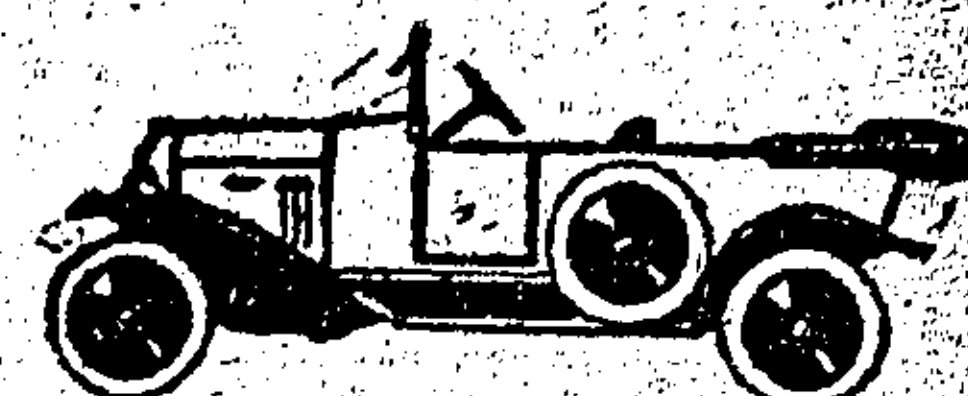
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WHITEAWAY'S.

WONDERFUL WEMBLEY.

WHY ALL SHOULD SEE IT.

[BY VISCONT BOTHERMERE.]

I do not think the British public, and perhaps still less the people of the Overseas Dominions and the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, fully realise the marvellous achievement which the Empire Exhibition at Wembley has become. In many respects it equals any exhibition the world has ever seen.

When I returned to London after a long journey abroad I visited the exhibition twice within the first week of my arrival. I was amazed by what I saw. The extraordinary variety of its attractions is almost unbelievable. The whole enterprise seems to be a miracle of improvised organisation.

One is struck on one's first stroll through the grounds by the remarkable suitability of the site. The exhibition stands on the bracing heights of Northern London, and the air is fresh and invigorating. It could never have been held within the cramped confines of Hyde Park as some people suggest. From Wembley, at certain points, one seems to look over the whole metropolis.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that the exhibition is too far out. I found it could be reached by taxi in twenty minutes, and I am told that the journey can be done by rail from Baker Street and other points in ten minutes. There are also well-organised special omnibus services, and from some London districts there is a direct connection by tramway car. With modern improved methods of transportation Wembley ought to be as popular an evening resort as the White City used to be long ago, and it is as big as many White Cities.

SWIFT FASCINATION.

I was astonished, first, at the great beauty of the spectacle which the exhibition presented externally, with its long vistas of splendid white buildings and broad roads, its impressive facades and graceful domes and minarets, its green lawns and its gleaming stretches of water; and, secondly, by the gigantic size of some of the marvellous "palaces." Owing to my prolonged absence I knew very little about the details of the exhibition. I was quite unprepared for its immensity. The vast structures were as much a surprise to me as they will probably be to any casually informed visitors from the Dominions and in point of fact I went to Wembley almost immediately on returning from one of the Dominions. The colossal Palace of Engineering leaves one astounded and is a triumph for architecture in concrete.

No one can expect to see the exhibition in one visit, or even in a dozen visits. It is a place to return to again and again, and I feel sure it will exercise upon most people who see it the same fascinating spell which it cast upon me. There is so much to interest one that even at the end of a month spent in a constant series of inspections I do not think any assiduous sightseer would have exhausted half its marvels.

Take, for example, the British Government Building, though I was only able to glance at a title of its contents. A whole day, and perhaps even two or three days, could be profitably spent beneath its roof. The section most excellently planned by the War Office shows the whole story of the British Army from the Battle of Hastings to the present day. The Hindenburg Line. The life-size figures exemplifying the changes in warfare are deeply interesting. The Admiralty displays the evolution of the warship through a thousand years. The Air Force illustrates its own growth and its latest developments. There was no time to see the water-stage, the models of ships, or the spectacle of the attack on Zeppelins, but I am told they are most impressive.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

It must not be thought that the Government Building is solely devoted to a display of the art of war, for every Department is represented, and the section formed by the Ministry of Health is interesting enough to make its critics feel a little chastened. I was greatly pleased with the Post Office section; and though the clever representation of a complex telephone exchange showed a sight not unfamiliar to me, I wondered whether angry subscribers would think less harshly of telephone girls on seeing the trying conditions under which they have to work. The Government's contribution, regarded as a whole, is most successful, and it was with surprise that I learned that it was represented in a rather belated decision. If the Dominions have much to show us, we have a good deal to show the Dominions. The balance is at least equal.

I cannot profess to have inspected more than a limited portion of the exhibition, though I hope to go there many more times, for Wembley is to itself a liberal education. I was only able to peer into the mighty Palaces of Industry and Engineering, and the Palace of Art. I have not yet seen all. What chiefly attracted me in the Palace of Industry was the section occupied by Ulster, and it was a pleasure to find that the Government of Northern Ireland have elected to place their products side by side with those of Great Britain. The Ulstermen occupy six thousand square feet in this great structure. Paramount as producers of linen, unsurpassed as shipbuilders, successful at many other industries, and admirable as farmers, the people of Ulster have every reason to be proud of their display at Wembley, which should have a very enlightening effect at this anxious moment in their history.

THE LITTLE COLONIES.

Yet it was the Overseas sections which drew me most, and I do not mind admitting that I lingered longest in some of the buildings set apart for the smaller Colonies and Protectorates. We all know something of the enterprise and energy of the New Zealanders, the Australians, and the Canadians, but the pavilions in which the lesser peoples of the Empire show us of their best were a revelation and a real delight. I commend to special attention the rich variety of produce, both raw and manufactured, sent by the many islands of the West Indies. Such names as Grenada, St. Lucia, and the Leeward Islands convey little to most of us, but at Wembley they are invested with a new meaning. No one can gaze upon the West Indian section without gaining a larger and much more vivid conception of the infinite resources of the Empire. The collections make one wonder why more is not done to bring into general use these half-neglected but highly marketable riches.

Look at British Guiana, which we have held for over a hundred years, and yet the model map in relief shows that half the interior is still unexplored. Its forest wealth alone is surely inexhaustible. Some of its hard woods, and notably the purple heart, are more beautiful than I had ever dreamed woods could be, though I felt the same when afterwards I came to Burma. One of the deepest and most ineffable impressions which Wembley leaves is that of the bewildering variety and profusion of the findings of the Empire. Are we making enough use of them?

Again, I was almost staggered by the visible proofs of the potentialities of Rhodesian agriculture, of which I confess I have hitherto had only a most inadequate conception. In the Sudan section one saw that the problem of the future supply of Empire cotton was being successfully solved, and I noticed groups of visitors gazing almost with awe at the model of the massive dam now being constructed on the Blue Nile for irrigation purposes, though we have heard very little about it.

THINGS HITHERTO UNKNOWN.

That is perhaps the most wonderful and valuable characteristic of Wembley. It shows us so many things about the Empire that we have never even heard of. How many people know, for instance, that in the heart of Guiana there is a waterfall, called the Kaieteur Falls, which is *five times the height of Niagara*, and yet in the Guiana section (though I am lacking luck) one may see it realistically displayed in a fine model. I happen to have heard of this waterfall before, but few know of its existence and fewer still have ever seen it. I think it was in the Guiana section that I also saw a most vivid scene of jungle life, with birds and beasts and reptiles placed in a natural setting.

One of the happiest features of the exhibition consists of the many spacious and clever models of Empire scenery. The very best are those of Canada, which I can test from personal knowledge, but the sections of the Niagara Falls (perhaps the finest of all), of scenes on the prairies and in the Rocky Mountains, and of Vancouver, St. John's, Halifax, and other harbours, really must bring home to the untravelled a better idea of the majestic beauty of the Dominion. But there are dozens of such models, as well as maps in high relief, scattered all over the exhibition.

One sees Hongkong Harbour by night, with the town and the shoulders of the Peak glittering with lights. The shops in the Hongkong section did not detain me, but the large-scale models of the port and of the whole colony were most impressive. So were the models showing life in Nigeria, the panoramas of the Gold Coast, the working model of a rubber mine in Burma alternately representing the works by night and by day, the scenes (where I felt more at home) depicting the strenuous toil of the fishermen and sealers of Newfoundland, the seafarers and port of Durban, and the representation of a South African fruit farm. All these, and many similar models have a very real educative value.

THE EMPIRE AT OUR DOORS.

I hope visitors will not despise the collections, sometimes rather touching and even pathetic, sent by the very smallest of our Colonies. One can learn more in ten minutes at Wembley about the tiny, remote island of Tristan da Cunha, in the South Atlantic, than from the reading of many articles. Personally I found myself deeply interested in the section illustrating the remote Falkland Islands, which became so famous in the Great War, and the still more remote and lonely South Shetlands. The beautiful lace and the aloe fibre baskets made at tiny St. Helena should not be missed.

I have not tried, nor shall I try, to describe the great displays of the big Dominions, which both separately and collectively make an impression which is almost overwhelming. Wandering through their spacious pavilions one perceives everywhere proofs of their energy, their enterprise, their hopefulness, their abundant vitality, their justifiable faith in themselves, and their almost illimitable future. They make us proud of the daughter nations. They bring the Empire to our very doors. And if from India and Burma and Malaya come many things which are strange to us, they perhaps help us a little to understand more nearly the peoples of the East whose destinies are so closely interlocked with our own. The Burma section in particular seems to attract great throngs, perhaps because its beautiful pavilion, largely made of teak, is one of the loveliest sights at Wembley. It was crowded when I went there.

(Continued on next column.)

"SIEGE DAY" IN TIENTSIN.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT CANTON CEMETERY.

"Siege Day" in Tientsin was commemorated on June 17th by the annual services at the Canton Cemetery. In addition to the Loyals Regiment, Boy Scouts, Wolf Cubs, Girl Guides and Brownies many civilians were present to take part in the ceremony and hear the impressive speech delivered by Mr. W. P. Kerr, C.M.G., the British Consul-General.

After Chopin's "Marche Funebre" has been rendered by the Band of the 15th Infantry Mr. Kerr said:—This annual ceremony has always been carried through with as much simplicity as possible, and it is not, I think, an occasion for anything in the nature of a formal address. So I will only in a few words remind you of the reason why we choose June 17th for this labour of love and respect to the memory of the dead. It was on this day 24 years ago, during the Boxer troubles, that the siege of the Tientsin Settlements began, a siege which continued until the night of July 13th. During the operations many brave men of all nationalities were killed in defence of the women and children in the Settlements, and a Committee of Ladies has ever since seen to it that the memory of those who were buried in this Cemetery is specially honoured once a year by decorating the graves. It is an occasion when we can all lay aside national jealousies or ill will, and unite in recalling the time when we shared a common danger and a common deliverance. It is good for us to turn our thoughts, as we do to-day, to the history of the past. The number of those still here who took part in the events of 1900 is getting less every year, but I trust that after the last of us is gone the tradition of the pious tribute may still continue. You boys and girls should feel it a privilege, and I have no doubt you do, to be called on to take the chief part in showing respect to the memory of those who have done their duty even unto death.

At the conclusion of the speech, all present joined in singing the hymn "The Recessional" after which the graves were decorated by the Allied Forces, Boy Scouts, Wolf Cubs, Girl Guides and Brownies. The solemn ritual ended with "The Last Post," played by the buglers of the Loyals Regiment.

1,100,000 WORKLESS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A White Paper on the financial provisions of the new Unemployment Insurance Bill states that the Minister of Labour estimates that the number of persons unemployed will average 1,100,000 up to October next. Thereafter it will be 1,000,000 until the end of the "deficiency period," which is fixed at June, 1926. After that, Mr. Shaw estimates there will still remain 800,000 persons out of employment.

The British Empire Exhibition may conceivably typify the high tide of our Imperial enterprise. Possibly we may never look upon its like again, and certainly there can never be another such enormous undertaking in the lifetime of all but our younger ones. The more reason, therefore, that it should be seen, if possible, not once but many times. Any man or woman who carefully studies the Wembley collections will learn more about the Empire than would be possible from a lifetime of reading, and I would almost say of travel. At Wembley the ends of the earth converge before our very eyes, and I sincerely believe that the exhibition will serve to knit the Dominions and the Mother-country more closely together.

A TRISTAR ASSISTANCE.

Used aright, it may give the Empire a new lease of life, and it cannot fail to fire the imagination and stimulate the pride of all who behold it. I think it may even prove to constitute a new message of hope and confidence to the people of Great Britain. In these islands we are passing through a period of sore depression. We feel that, though victorious, we have been buffeted by fate, we are still a little exhausted by the Great War and we are perhaps inclined to be low-spirited. But when we see at Wembley what the Dominions and the Colonies have done, when we instinctively realise that these marvellous displays they have prepared for us are the symbols of their own serene faith in their destiny, we too may take heart of grace and grapple our difficulties with renewed vigour, and perhaps with some reflection of their youthful and exuberant buoyancy.

Every man and woman in the land should strive to visit Wembley. Above all, we should send the children there, for in them lies our brightest hope for the future. I have said nothing about the Amusement Park, nothing about the restaurants, which in all can seat 25,000 people at a time (and even that accommodation is inadequate), nothing about the fifteen miles of roads within the grounds and the facilities for traversing them. These things need no explanation or commendation, but never in the whole history of exhibitions have more opportunities for amusement and recreation been provided than at Wembley.

I have heard people who have not been to the exhibition express doubts about its ultimate success. I have not heard any one who has actually been there mention any doubt whatever. Wembley is a success already. It will continue to be a success fine weather or not, and the simplest and best advice I can give to all is to make a point of paying the initial visits quickly before the biggest rushes come. The triumph of the exhibition is assured, and it is found to remain a memorable landmark in our Imperial history.

THE CASE FOR THE SINGAPORE BASE.

Mr. Bowden, the Minister of Defence for Australia, in the course of an after-dinner speech recently put the case for a Singapore base more lucidly and conclusively than any statement we have yet come across says the *Naval & Military Record*. He began by pointing out that the development of the Malayan Island would be purely defensive, the development of Hongkong (even had the Washington Agreement permitted it) would be offensive. Japan had agreed to restrict her bases to her own islands. The United States had agreed to remain satisfied with Honolulu. Great Britain agreed not to further fortify Hongkong and to fall back on Singapore. The abandonment of this scheme quite over the balance. When the *Good* arrived at Sydney she had lost nearly four knots of her possible speed through fouling under-water. Had it been necessary to dock the *Good* she must have gone to Japan for the purpose.

The fact is, the Washington Conference quite recognized that Britain meant to expand Singapore into a first-class base. The confiding sincerity of the islanders is a very pleasant assurance of the maintenance of peace. As the Minister put it, we are practically abdicating our naval position in the Pacific. And this at a period in history when the Pacific has become the great naval zone of the world. The decision to abandon Singapore does not meet with that degree of approval in the United States which our pacifists profess to believe. The Washington Conference aimed at the stabilizing of an international balance, and Singapore figures definitely in the calculations to this end.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY.

GOVERNMENT'S "WASTEFUL" METHOD (CRITICISED).

Details are now available regarding the Ceylon pearl fishery, which is being held in the early part of next year, writes a Ceylon correspondent of the *Times*. The fishery will be a small one and will begin next February lasting about six weeks. The fishery will be for about 20 million oysters from two banks one of which is entirely new and was only discovered last year, being 24 miles from the coast.

It is unfortunate, however, that the Government by insisting on running the fishery on the lines employed in previous years are again adopting what can only be described as a wasteful method. Such a method would ensure for Ceylon rich profits which have hitherto gone to Indian buyers, and would in the second place avoid the heavy cost of maintaining a temporary township which springs up during a pearl fishery. Opposition to the proposed scheme seems to have been derived from feeling that it is not consonant with the dignity of the Government of Ceylon to become gem merchants and peddlars of pearls, and there is little prospect of overcoming this opposition in the immediate future, stupid though it obviously is. The last fishery was held in 1907, when 615 boats and approximately 11,000 divers participated.

CHILD SACRIFICE.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT CALCUTTA DOCKS.

There was a shocking tragedy at King George's Dock, Calcutta, on June 26th, at the result of rumours among coolies that two children had been sacrificed to propitiate the spirit of the new docks. Stories of human sacrifices to new buildings and bridges are still common among uneducated Indian workers, but the tragedy in the heart of Calcutta is unexampled for the frenzy and determination of the crowd.

A crowd of 50 coolies, inflamed by these baseless rumours, seized and beat a man until he became insensible. The staff of a neighbouring office rescued the man, but the crowd, numbering 200 coolies were compelled to retreat under a hail of brickbats. The infuriated mob then stormed the building and secured their victim again, only dispersing on the arrival of a police force. The injury man died in hospital a few hours later.

A similar incident occurred in a neighbouring dock, where three Punjabis, searching for employment, were suspected of the sacrifice of children, and were set on by a mob and severely injured. They were removed to hospital.

A later message says:—Investigation into the circumstances leading to the brutal murder of a Punjabi at King George's Dock revealed an amazing situation. The rumour had rapidly gained credence among the uneducated coolies that the gods of a particular place of ground where the dock is under construction have demanded the sacrifice of 100 men before the dock can be opened. Recent arrest made in the ordinary course of law have lent a gruesome colour to this rumour, the belief being that the men arrested will form part of the sacrifice.

Eight arrests have been made in connection with the murder, but great excitement continues among the labourers, whom the authorities are unable to convince of the fantastic nature of the stories exciting them.

CHILD IN A FLAT.

WOMAN AND HER AMAH GO TO GAOL.

When Ho Wai Fong (alias Ho Shi Ying) and Ho Kiu, her amah, again appeared on remand before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, charged with harbouring Fong Ho, a 15-year-old girl, without the consent of her guardian, Wai Pak Kwong, a police interpreter, gave evidence.

He said that the first defendant took him to Woo Sung Street on June 20th. He had met her four years ago at West Point, when she was the sweetheart of a friend of his.

On June 20th between 11 a.m. and 12 noon, he met her by chance in Queen's Road Central. She was with the amah. She said she was living at Yauwatt, and invited him to her house to play a game of Mah-jong. While he was at the house the police arrived, and then witness became aware of the presence of the little girl, Fong Ho.

Mr. R. E. A. Webster (prosecuting): Are you sure that it was on the 20th that you met the first defendant?—Yes.

Did you go into her house at 152E, Des Vaux Road West, on the 19th?—No.

A Chinese detective stated that on June 20th, he went to 52, Woo Sung Street, first floor. He did this in consequence of a report made by the principal tenant, Lung Chung Wah, (going on the verandah he saw the two defendants, the little girl, and the last witness. The three adults were sitting at a table, and the child was standing close by. Witness asked her who had brought her there, and she pointed out the two defendants. Witness took the whole party to the station.

Speaking from the dock, the first defendant said that she did not kidnap the child. The girl ran away of her own accord.

Mr. C. A. S. Ross, defending the amah, submitted that there was no evidence on which his client could be convicted. The girl came of her own accord, and no witness had testified that the amah had taken any part in the affair.

The second defendant, in the witness-box, said that she had been employed by the first defendant since the 15th inst. at \$5 per month. She first found out that the child had been kidnapped on the day of the arrest. She then told the police everything she knew.

In answer to the Magistrate, she said she had never in her life been to the house in Des Vaux Road West. She had not waited there with milkshaws.

His Worship, convicting both defendants, remarked that the amah knew all that was going on. He wished, he said, strongly to commend the action of Lung Chung Wah, the tenant of the flat in Woo Sung Street, in reporting his suspicions to the police.

The first defendant would go to prison for six months, and the second for four months.

Calling the little girl into the well of the Court, Mr. Hamilton delivered a short lecture on the dangers of listening to specious promises, and emphasized the advantages of following the advice of a good guardian.

"NOT MINE, BUT A MAN'S."

WOMAN'S PLEA IN LOTTERY TICKET CHARGE.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday a Chinese woman was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton with the possession of lottery tickets.

Inspector T. Murphy described his visit with two Chinese sergeants to the defendant's flat, when he saw the woman in bed. He found tickets and other papers relating to the lottery in different parts of the room. The defendant, the Inspector stated, denied the ownership of the tickets, saying that they belonged to a man.

The woman was remanded in police custody until this morning.

BALCONY COLLAPSES.

CHINESE WOMAN INJURED.

Early yesterday morning a portion of the first floor balcony of No. 33, Wellington Street, collapsed with a resounding crash, causing considerable alarm in the vicinity. A Chinese woman, who was busy washing on the portion which collapsed, was heavily thrown into the street below and severely injured. First aid was rendered by police from Central Station after which the woman was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

AMERICAN SUBMARINES IN HONGKONG.

ON THEIR WAY TO AMERICA.

Two American old style submarines, S.S. and S.S., arrived in Hongkong harbour, early yesterday morning, on their way to the United States. These two submarines are part of the O-120 Submarine Division stationed at Manila. There are nine of them altogether. They belong to an old style class and on that account they have been ordered to return to the States. They are to be replaced by 18 large and modern submarines from the United States.

At the American Consulate yesterday we were informed that according to programme the submarines were expected to arrive in Hongkong in the following order:

Submarines S.S. and S.S. on the 25th (not yet arrived).

Submarines S.S. and S.S. on 26th (already arrived).

Submarines S.S. and S.S. accompanied by depot ship U.S.S. *Rainbow*, on 27th.

Submarine S.S. accompanied by U.S.S. *Finch*, on 28th.

The submarines will stay in port some three or four days before proceeding North to Amoy, Shanghai and Chefoo. They will not leave port all together but proceed from Hongkong as they arrived in twos and threes.

THREE MONTH FOR \$300.

PATE OF MAN WHO DEMANDED MONEY.

Lau Shu Fat, a solid-looking young Chinese, appeared at the Kowloon Magistracy before Mr. E. W. Hamilton yesterday on a charge of demanding \$300 with menaces from Cheung Ping.

The complainant, an elderly man, living at Third Street, said that he was head cook to a contractor. On the night of June 22nd, he was in a ten-house when the defendant came up and asked him for \$300. Witness did not know defendant. He had previously never seen him at all. He offered to pay defendant \$50, because he was afraid of being assaulted. Witness did not give him anything, but went away. Defendant did not assault him.

On the morning of the 23rd inst., witness went to Sham Shui Po. His idea was to take refuge from the defendant, of whom he stood in fear. On Wednesday, he had alighted from a bus on the Sham Shui Po praya when the defendant seized him from behind and demanded money. Witness offered to go to a shop to get some, and the defendant went with him. On arrival at a certain shop, witness had the man arrested. The witness said he knew of no reason why he should pay defendant money. He reported that he did not know him.

Complainant's wife said that she first saw the defendant on the evening of the 22nd, when he came to the house, sat on the bed, and demanded \$300. He had previously asked for her husband, but the latter was not at home. The defendant did not say that her husband owed him money, and gave no reason for demanding it.

The defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

BAD PRIEST.

GOES TO PRISON FOR THREE MONTHS.

Two Chinese, who declared in the dock at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, that they were mendicant priests, were charged with the theft of a gold ring from a Chinese accountant.

Inspector Hutchins said that when the defendants were brought to the station, he searched them and found nothing. He was almost on the point of letting them go, when he suddenly reflected that the first defendant had not spoken at all. He told the searched to look in the man's mouth, and the ring was found in it.

Complainant said that the two men came to him to ask for alms, and when they had gone he missed the ring.

The first defendant admitted that he saw the ring on the floor of the complainant's office and absent-mindedly put it in his pocket. At the station he was frightened, and concealed it in his mouth.

The first defendant was sentenced by Mr. E. W. Hamilton to three months' hard labour, the other man being discharged.

BRITISH WORLD FLIGHT.

MACLAREN EXPECTED HERE IN A FEW DAYS.

All being well, Hongkong will have the privilege of seeing Squadron Leader MacLaren, the British aviator who is attempting a flight round the world, in three or four days' time.

A cable received yesterday stated that MacLaren had arrived at Rangoon. He will in all probability make a direct flight overland from Bangkok to Yinh, which should give him a quicker time by about 24 hours than if he followed the coast route by way of Saigon and Tourane.

Arrangements for supplies of different kinds and for assisting the aviator with useful information with regard to local conditions have been completed by the Hongkong branch of the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

The British airman's landing place will be the same spot in the bay close to Stonecutters' Island which was used by the American fliers on their arrival in the Colony.

LOCAL SPORT.

TENNIS.

THE HONG DOUBLES.

RESULT OF THE DRAW.

The Hongkong doubles tennis tournament was such a success last year that a similar tournament has been arranged for this year. Judging from the appended draw for the first round, the tournament should be even a greater success than that of last season. Twenty-four pairs have entered, representing practically all the well known European business houses in the Colony. The Government and the Military and Navy are also represented. Four Military couples have entered from various distinctive Military Units, which for the purpose of the tournament come under the category of Hongkong. The Navy—or rather H.M.S. *Tamara*—are content with one entry, that of Commander H. E. Grace and his Naval Secretary (Lt. Com. R. E. Worthington). With such a couple to try conclusions for the Hong Championship their naval friends may well feel that they have a splendid chance of success. The Government is represented by the Head of the Harbour Department and the Head of the Sanitary Department. Of the tennis prowess of these two officials little is known and one rather fancies that they will not survive their first match—a bye-against such a strong couple as Major W. Hattersley Smith and Lieut. F. A. Henslowe. There are two other Government officials entered, viz., R. M. Henderson and W. H. Bourne, representing the P.W.D. In the case of the business houses, several of the smaller firms have combined, owing to lack of players. The legal firms are represented by two pairs.

The result of the draw as follows:—

1st Round.
R. M. Henderson and W. H. Bourne v. R. E. A. Webster and H. J. Armstrong.
Major W. Hattersley Smith and Lieut. F. A. Henslowe v. Lieut. Comdr. Hake and N. L. Smith.

2nd Round.
R. W. F. Mills and C. C. Robert v. J. L. H. Crawford and H. G. Burns.
Commanders H. E. Grace and Pay-Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Worthington v. Capt. E. R. S. Dods and Capt. E. A. H. Newington.

Lieut. H. C. Gould and Capt. G. A. Clements v. Mr. M. Watson and T. G. Bennet.
D. B. Pent and D. E. G. Nicholson v. Lieut. Col. F. S. Montague Bates and Lieut. D. J. Alfrey.

F. Syme Thompson and A. C. I. Bowker v. L. M. Lloyd and G. C. Worral.
Col. C. Russell Brown and Lieut. Col. R. E. A. Butterworth v. A. H. Crook and L. Forster.

A. K. Mackenzie and H. M. Howell v. D. G. Bruce and D. S. Green.
S. E. Green and E. J. R. Mitchell v. N. L. Raitton and W. B. Cornaby.

3rd Round.
D. H. Dryden and F. J. Wakefield v. G. H. More and J. A. Worswick.
M. M. Buss and W. A. Noyers v. A. D. Humphreys and G. W. Sewell.

THE INDIAN RECREATION CLUB.

H. D. AND O. RUMJAHN WIN THE CLUB DOUBLES.

By defeating S. A. and A. Rumjahn in the final of I.R.C. Championship doubles on Wednesday, H. D. and O. Rumjahn, the present holders of the Colony's Doubles championship of the I.R.C. They won by three straight sets, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

On the same evening the winners were the guests of honour at a dinner given by the Committee and members of the I.R.C. to celebrate their winning the Open Doubles Championship of the Colony. Mr. A. el Arculli presided over the gathering and congratulated the winners on their success. The speaker also referred to the success of the Club in various phases of sport and concluded by handing on behalf of the generous donor (Mr. J. H. N. Mody), a beautiful silver bowl to each of the champions. Mr. O. Rumjahn suitably reply.

DEBASED COINAGE AT CANTON.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Owing to the chaotic conditions created on the money market in Canton by low standard coins illegally issued by unscrupulous military commanders during the last few months, many persons in this Southern metropolis have been closing important deals based on Hongkong currency. The Department of Finance of the General Headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, under the supervision of which the Canton Government Mint is now operating, has just issued orders reaffirming the standard fineness of the 10th Year of the Republic Canton 20-cent coins, declaring that persons refusing to accept the new coins as legal tender will be severely punished and that those now having low grade coins in their possession, if these have come to them unwittingly, may offer them to the Mint for re-coining into standard pieces. After the notice, all subsequent payments of Government dues must be made in new standard coins. According to certain merchants interested in the matter, the officials and militarists have had all the gain in this coinage business. For some time, the military commanders have been harbouring persons putting out illicit, low grade coins and gradually replacing by bad coins the good ones previously put on the market. Now these bad coins are to be withdrawn at a value discounted in accordance with their fineness, some being but 20 per cent, while the regular standard is 70 per cent. To the Department of Finance, the more re-coinage the better, as the Government Mint will make a profit out of every piece of silver minted.

ALLEGED ASSASSIN BURIED.
The Canton Police, on June 24th, buried at the Kwong Chai Yee Yuan Cemetery the drowned corpse of Fan Hung-tai, an Annamite alleged to be the miscreant who failed in his attempt on the life of M. Merlin, Governor-General of Indo-China visiting Canton, but succeeded in killing five and wounding seriously many at the French banquet in Victoria Hotel. Before the discovery of this corpse, the Canton Government was offering a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest of the assassin.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN SCHOOL MOVEMENT.
An anti-Christian school movement is being launched by Cantonese students who were driven from Sacred Heart College and Holy Trinity College some three months ago. The students of these two schools are trying to induce those in Wah Ying School, a missionary institution, in Fatsan, to join their movement. The Chinese teachers of Wah Ying have taken precautions, however, and for the time being, the majority of the students in this institution appear peaceful.

OVERCROWDED HOSPITALS.
The Fong Pin and other Chinese hospitals in Canton are being overcrowded these days. The high cost of living has been advanced as one of the causes. Nowadays, it is said, a patient cannot leave a private Chinese physician's office without paying a fee of one dollar and upward for consultation and medicine, while free treatment is given to all needy coming to these hospitals. Many persons from towns near Canton have also taken advantage of this offer, and this may also account for the over-crowding of hospitals in Canton.

CINEMA NOTES.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

After seeing the Universal Jewel mystery film play, "Bavu" which opened last night at the World Theatre, the spectator's first noteworthy experience notably will be having a night of weird dreams wherein the face of Felix Bavu intrudes itself in hideous grimaces and threats. And yet the play is not unpleasant; it has the full flavour of romance and love. A perfect mystery picture, it thrills with the weirdness of its characters and situations. It was a highly successful play of the New York stage, written by Earl Carroll and presented in the Carroll theatre.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
"Mothers-in-Law" will be screened at the Queen's Theatre from to-day till Monday inclusive. It is not, as some may think, a burlesque on that much-maligned relative but an effort to prove that she is just as much a mother as a mother by birth, with an additional child to bestow her affections on. Although a photo-play with a serious plot, there are many interesting humorous episodes. Also there are several touches of the bizarre in the dance-and-party scenes while the bathing costumes in the first part of the film verges on the daring. Interest in the plot is sustained to the end.

Ruth Clifford takes the part of the young society wife, Gaston plays her husband, Edith Yorke the mother-in-law and Volu Vale the other girl. They have instilled real life into the characters portrayed but what will be even more appreciated is the fact that at no time does the film drag, the story seems to have been made a background and the finale is most appropriate.

MORNY
THE ORIGINAL PERFUME.

THE FOLLOWING SELECTION JUST ARRIVED:—

CHAMINADE
JUNE ROSES
SERENADE
NUIT DE CARNIVAL
MUGUET
ROMANCE

ALSO THE SAME VARIETY IN

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ICY-HOT PRODUCTS.

KEEPS CONTENTS HOT FOR 24 HOURS WITHOUT FIRE—COLD FOR 3 DAYS WITHOUT ICE.

Indispensable in the Sick-room—very useful in the Home.
Icy-Hots make every Outdoor Meal a Feast.

Come and Inspect our New Consignment—Many Varieties
for Various Uses in Stock. Refills also Supplied.

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82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

"THE
PETER
PAN"

PORTABLE GRAMOPHONE

WEIGHS 4 LBS.

PRICES FROM \$30.00.

AT

ANDERSON'S.

Powell Ltd
12, Des Vaux Road.

JUST ARRIVED.

CHILDREN'S SHOES

IN

WHITE CANVAS.

ONE BAR AND LACE SHOES.

PRICES:

\$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on TUESDAY, the 1st JULY, 1924.

FOUND.

FOUND in Battery Path on the 25th INST. A CRUCIFIX with Red Bond Necklace. Owner should apply to the DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENT for Ice and Aerated Water Factory in Borneo. Knowledge of Engineering and Refrigerating (Ammonia System) Essential. Apply in the first instance, stating Experience, etc., to

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "M. A. L. W. A."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 26th JUNE, 1924. FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown. Consignments will be sorted out by Mark and delivery can be obtained from the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 5 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

S.S. "MIN."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from ANTWERP and LONDON, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon, Tuesday, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 2nd July, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges. All Claims must be sent to me on or before the 8th July, 1924, or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on Wednesday, the 2nd July, 1924, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

S.S. "PORTHOS."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 2nd July, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges. All Claims must be sent to me on or before the 2nd July, 1924, or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED. ONE CERTIFICATE for 75 Shares Nos. 54190/54229 (25 shares) in this Company standing in the Name of CHOW PENG, deceased, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof, the above Certificate is not forthcoming, other Certificate for the said shares will be issued by the Company, and the said shares will be acknowledged.

INTIMATIONS

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT (Certificated) Requires POSITION Abroad. Expert Accountant, Auditor, Stenographer, Statistician, Commercial Mathematician. Experience Commercial, Railway and Estate Accountancy. Keen, Ambitious and Capable. Highest References. Will pay Own Passage on Guarantee of Position after proving Capabilities of WILLIAM MAURER, Stoughton, Cambsworth. Hints. Cables: MAURER, Wadlington, Eng. LAND.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE: R.I.M.S. "NEARCIUS."

SEALED TENDERS will be received in India by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in England by the SECRETARY OF STATE for India, London, and in the Far East by the COMMISSIONER H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, up to the 31st JULY, 1924, for the purchase of the Royal Indian Marine Ship "NEARCIUS" (late Lighthouse Tender to Persian Gulf Lights), with all Stores and Fittings that are on board at that Date, lying at her Mooring in Bombay Harbour.

PARTICULARS OF ABOVE VESSEL. About 491 tons Gross, and 221 tons Registered. Built under supervision of Naval Architect and Engineer to Secretary of State for India, by Messrs. Wm. Beardmore & Co., Scotland, in 1914. Engines: Single Screw, comprise one H.P. Turbine, One L.P. and One Astern Turbine; Trial L.H.P. 753, Trial S.P. 12 knots; One Yarrow Water Tube Boiler, designed for 15 tons Fresh Water about 74 tons; 10 Officers' Cabins, Capacity of Hold about 6,250 cubic feet. Dimensions about 118 feet by 29 feet by 14 feet Six inches. The Vessel was in an Excellent State of Repair and Running Order when put out of Commission in July, 1923.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Remittance of 10% of the amount of the Tender, which will be returned to Unsuccessful Tenderers. If the 10% is not with the Tender, it will not be considered.

The Purchaser, or his Representative, must Remove the Vessel from the Government Mooring at his own expense and risk within Two Calendar Months from Date of Acceptance of Tender. Being such Removal, Vessel will remain at Mooring at risk of Purchaser. The Balance of the Purchase Money must be paid by the successful Tenderer within One Calendar Month from Date of Acceptance of his Tender, and before Vessel is Removed from Mooring. If the Balance is Not Paid, and the Vessel is Not Removed by the Purchaser or his Representative within the Time specified, the Tender will be forfeited for the benefit of the Crown, and Vessel will be Re-sold.

The Director of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE does not bind himself to accept the Highest or any Tender. Applications to view the Vessel may be made to the Commander of the Yard, ROYAL INDIAN MARINE, Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the Director of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

R. W. HEDDLESTON, Captain, R.I.M.

for Director of ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY the 30th day of June, 1924, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, of One LOT of CROWN LAND on New Road from Bowch Road to Tai Hang in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 50 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres.	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Sq. M.
Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8, Aimagi Villa.	22.900	172	4710	0.902

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY. Situate at AUSTIN AVENUE Kowloon and known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8, Aimagi Villa. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 7th DAY of JULY, 1924, at 12 o'clock Noon, IN ONE LOT.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers, At their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street. The Property consists of:— ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of Ground situate at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong and respectively registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOTS Nos. 1171 and 1172 together with the messuages or tenements erected and built upon thereon. Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained either from:— Messrs. DEACONS, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, the Vendor's Solicitors, or from Messrs. LAMBERT BROS., the Auctioneers.

INTIMATIONS

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

ON and After the 30th JUNE, Our Address will be 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our New Office Premises on and after the 30th JUNE will be at "7-69, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL."

KARSTEN LARSEN & CO. (HONGKONG), LTD.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate NS 0280 dated Hongkong 25th April, 1917, for 10 Shares numbered 68665/68674, 52981 and 52982, and Certificate NS 4066 dated Hongkong 25th April, 1917, for 10 Shares of this Bank numbered 33135/33145 inclusive, both registered in the Name of Mrs. ELIZABETH HANNAH HADLEY MITCHELL, and Certificate NS 3481 dated Hongkong 25th April, 1917, for 3 Shares numbered 27651/27653 inclusive and Certificate NS 3584 dated Hongkong 25th April, 1917, for 13 Shares of this Bank numbered 33176/33189 inclusive, all Three registered in the Name of Mr. WILLIAM FOOT MITCHELL, have been DESTROYED by FIRE, and should those Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 25th JULY, 1924, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificates Nos. NS 0280, NS 4066, NS 3481, NS 3584 and NS 4065, will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors, A. H. BARLOW, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS desirous of Subscribing for Next Season's Subscription Certificate due to arrive in the Colony in OCTOBER, Next are requested to place their Names on the Lists posted up at the HONGKONG CLUB, JOCKEY CLUB STANDS and RACE COURSE.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for ROUND TRIP during the Months of JULY to SEPTEMBER, from HONGKONG to Foochow (Payoo Anchorage) and Return, Calling at Swatow and Amoy on both the Upward and Downward Voyages, by the Company's New, Fast, Well-appointed Steamer "HAI-NING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80. For the Round Voyage, including Meals while the Steamer is in Port. These Special Tickets will be available for Return ONLY by this Steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by her following Sailing from Foochow. Duration of Stay at Foochow—48 hours. The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the Steamer will leave HONGKONG from the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m., Arriving at Daylight on her Return (Weather permitting). The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from PAGOYA ANCHORAGE to Foochow City, if required. For further Particulars and Dates of Sailing, Apply to DOUGLAS LAPEAUX & Co., General Managers, DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., Hongkong, 17th June, 1924.

TO LET.

PREMISES on the GROUND FLOOR of ALEXANDER BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD, at present occupied by The CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD. Occupation 1st JULY Next. Apply— SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.

"LUGNLSLAND" WEST No. 20, PAK Road, Eight-roomed HOUSE with Tennis Court attached. Apply to— Box No. 781, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

TO LET AT WEIHAIWEI.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with Board. To Let at present. Apply— Mrs. NIVEN, WEIHAIWEI.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1923. With Index. Price—\$7.50. On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

REX INGRAM'S

"THE CONQUERING

POWER"

featuring

RODOLPH VALENTINO

and ALICE TERBY.

A Metro Picture.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW,

at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 AND 9.15 P.M.

THE CORONET.

INTIMATIONS

KRUSCHEN SALTS.

The much-talked-of "Kruschen feeling"—the feeling that makes one jolly and energetic, able to meet everything with a happy, beaming smile. You can feel like that if you will only learn the Kruschen Habit of Health.

If you constantly feel run-down, tired and depressed, it is because your internal organs are not working as they should. Insufficient exercise, unsuitable diet and other causes have rendered the liver and kidneys inactive and allowed impurities to collect in your system.

The Kruschen habit counteracts these ill-effects of a busy life that cannot be avoided. Every morning you just drop into your first cup of tea enough Kruschen Salts to cover a 10 cent piece. It is tasteless taken that way, but it stimulates the liver and kidneys to natural activity, invigorates the entire system, sends clear, healthy blood streaming to every part of the body.

To be obtained at all Chemists.

SOLE AGENTS & DISTRIBUTOR.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 27TH, 1924.

A "RAY" TO DEAL DEATH AND CURE CANCER.

We have not been hearing much lately about the so-called "death ray" invention. There is no word that any Government has acquired the patent rights of this alleged phenomenal invention, for which versatile uses are claimed, and one imagines that no Government is likely to spend money on the purchase of the invention unless Mr. GRINDELL-MATTHEWS, the inventor, is prepared to give more ample demonstrations of his claims than he has been prepared apparently to give to the British Government. The subject has been so much in the minds of "the romantic-minded public" of late that it may be well to mention that the British Government's experts have not been favourably impressed by the tests with which the inventor had favoured them up to a month ago. Mr. LEACH, the Under-Secretary for Air, said in the House of Commons on May 25th: "We are not in a position to pass judgment on the value of this ray, because we have not been allowed to make the proper tests of it. Therefore, whether there is anything in it or not still remains to be explored." Answering a further question the Minister said, amid loud laughter: "The phenomena produced by Mr. GRINDELL-MATTHEWS at the trial can readily be reproduced by the people in our department—that is to say, if there is anything of value in the phenomena. All three departments joined in the investigations conducted at the laboratory of Mr. GRINDELL-MATTHEWS, and their opinion was unanimous on the subject." From a communique issued by the Air Ministry we learn some particulars of what took place in the laboratory. It says:

The demonstration actually proposed by the inventor, and shown yesterday, consisted in lighting an "Osgilim" electric lamp, and in stopping at a distance of about 15 yards. The demonstrations were carried out in the inventor's laboratory, all the apparatus being provided and arranged by him. The departmental representatives were shown nothing which would tend them to credit the statements which have appeared in the Press as to the possibilities of the invention, and the conditions under which the demonstrations were made by Mr. MATTHEWS were such that it was not possible to form any definite opinion as to the value of the device.

Mr. MATTHEWS was accordingly offered an immediate opportunity to demonstrate the stopping by means of his ray of a small petrol motor (such as an ordinary motor-cycle engine), to be provided by the Government. He was not asked to disclose any information as to the means by which the rays were produced or the nature of the rays themselves. If this test proved successful, he was to be paid £1,000 immediately, the only condition being that he would allow the Government 14 days to consider the basis of further financial negotiations for the purchase or development of his invention.

Mr. GRINDELL-MATTHEWS has refused this offer, and it is understood that he has left the country.

Some months ago, when the news first came over the wires about this amazing invention we mentioned that we had heard of it before—many years ago and in Hongkong too! It was at the beginning of the war when men spoke in whispers about such things. It was whispered that a ray had been discovered locally which would accomplish, in connection with war operations all the things that are now claimed for the invention of Mr. GRINDELL-MATTHEWS. It would explode powder magazines, put aeroplane engines out of action, and do all manner of things of this description. There were rumours of successful laboratory demonstrations in Hongkong, and that whisperers led us to expect astonishing things from its use in the war. Nothing happened, however, to remind us of the invention until, a few years later, came reports that an Italian scientist was laying claim to a like discovery. Again no news followed of a practical application of the invention in the war arena, or anywhere else that we are aware of. Whether the "ray" which Mr. GRINDELL-MATTHEWS is fathering differs in any way from those of the previous discoverers we do not know; but a great deal more has been claimed for it. As Lord BIRKENHEAD has put it very succinctly but rather ironically in a letter to *The Times*: "Not only is it said to destroy life, set fire to anything inflammable, wreck aircraft, stop motor-cars at a distance of 35 miles, and explode ammunition or other explosives, it is even claimed that it will cure cancer and detect submarines." It is sublime to think of this death-dealing weapon turning aside from its special, lethal task to cure the sick; to realize the delicate adjustment of means to ends which enables it to set fire to anything inflammable and yet arrest the magnet in a car without igniting the petrol. It is also a poignant reflection that all these incredible benefits are denied to an unworthy country because its purblind authorities refuse to put a considerable sum at the inventor's disposal. The unromantic section of the public will agree with Lord BIRKENHEAD when he says: "That an unknown amateur should stumble upon an epoch-making discovery is about as likely as that a child, of five should defeat either a champion chess player or Mlle. LEXOLEN." It would clearly be the duty of any Government to insist upon the fullest scientific voucher before handing over public money for an invention which appears so fantastic.

The new G.O.C. of the Straits Settlements, Major-General Sir T. Fraser, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., came out in the *Mohini*. For being in possession of a big sack of monkey-nuts without being able to give a satisfactory explanation concerning them, a young Chinese was sent to prison for 14 days with hard labour by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

A small boy was knocked down by a motor lorry belonging to the Hongkong Tramway Company on Wednesday. The accident occurred on the Praya East and the boy was removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to his left arm.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley Cemetery of Daphne Nicoll, the 14-year-old daughter of Captain and Mrs. T. E. Nicoll, who died on the previous day at the French Hospital from malignant malaria. The deceased was prominently associated with the Girl Guide Movement and had many girl guide friends.

When a forlorn-looking Chinese was charged at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with the larceny of a piece of wood, he pleaded that he took it from a house in course of demolition, adding that he was weak from want of food. His Worship (Mr. E. W. Hamilton) dismissed him with a caution, and gave him 40 cents from the Poor Box to get a meal.

For failing to reduce speed to three knots per hour when entering and leaving the Yaumati Refuge, the coxswain of a steam launch was yesterday fined \$20 by the Marine Magistrate. At the same Court the coxswain of the steam launch *Yang Po* was charged with failing to produce his licence when called upon to do so. It was explained that at the time the man's licence was in the Harbour Office. His Worship dismissed the charge and warned the defendant to always make sure to have his licence on board.

An official communique issued in Colombo on June 14th says:—By instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. L. H. Elphinstone, who was proceeding on the *Malwa*, which arrived in Colombo this morning, to take up the post of a Puisne Judge in the Straits Settlements, was offered and accepted the post of Attorney-General of Ceylon in succession to Sir Henry Gollan who has been appointed Chief Justice of Hongkong. Pending the departure of the latter, which will probably take place in about three months' time, Mr. Elphinstone will act as Solicitor-General.

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

S.S. "BELGENLAND" COMING TO HONGKONG.

The S.S. *Belgenland*, belonging to the International Navigation Company, is to visit Hongkong next January carrying tourists round the world. She is 27,132 tons gross, and will probably be the largest ship ever seen in Hongkong. The vessel, which was formerly known as the *Kw. Belgic*, is one of the Red Star Atlantic liners. She was built in 1917 by Messrs. Harland & Wolff of Belfast. She is 670 feet in length with a beam of 78 feet 4 inches and is 47 feet 7 inches in depth. She is fitted with triple screw, eight turbines and reciprocating engines and is considered the last word in modern shipbuilding.

The American Express Company will have charge of the arrangements for the tourists in Hongkong.

CHINESE MERCHANTS' CLUB.

FOR LEADING MERCHANTS.

On Saturday next there is to be opened in Hongkong a new Chinese Club under the name of the Chinese Merchants' Club. The new Club is situated on the fifth floor of China Building where a suite of large rooms have been lavishly furnished in Chinese style by Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd. A smoke-room, a bar and a lounge have been fitted out, and later a billiard room will be added.

The membership of the new Club, which is to be purely social, is to be confined to Chinese merchants. The entrance is \$500 with a subscription of \$20 a month. So far 60 members have been elected.

PEONE FRIVOELLING.

NOVEL CHARGE AGAINST CALL BOX MAN.

Charges of illegally consuming electricity belonging to the Postmaster-General and obstructing the business of the Post Office were made at East Ham, last month, against a man named Louis Thomas May.

It was stated to be the first case of the kind. May had annoyed operators at the exchange by making frivolous calls and using bad language from a public call-box.

May said he had no excuse to make and was fined £2 for obstructing Post Office business and £1 for using the electricity.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOSLEM CONFERENCE.

DELHI, June 26th.
The Central Khilafat Committee after a three days private sitting is understood to have settled the personnel of the Khilafat delegation for the world's Moslem conference which is to include the brothers Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, and also have drafted instructions to authorise them to urge upon the Turkish leaders the imperative necessity of changing the scene of the Conference from Cairo to Constantinople.

CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.
TRYING IT ON BABY.

PARIS, June 26th.
Professor Calmette of the Pasteur Institute has invented a vaccine against tuberculosis composed of bacilli carefully refined by 230 successive cultures. Hundreds of experiments were made on animals before 217 newborn children, presenting symptoms of and a predisposition to tuberculosis, were given the vaccine, which was administered by the mouth.

All the babies were under observation during 18 months and so far none have showed signs of the disease developing.

S. AFRICAN POLITICS.
AGENT IN HOLLAND.

JOHANNESBURG, June 26th.
The *South African Mail* understands that the National Government intends to appoint a European Ambassador for the South Africa headquarters at Holland. The name of the legislator is Grouder, it is said.

BRITAIN AND THE SUDAN.
NO ABANDONMENT.

LONDON, June 25th.
The British Government has declared that it is not going to abandon the Sudan in any "wholesale" fashion. This definite endorsement of the policy of previous Government was proclaimed by Lord Parmoor in the House of Lords, in reply to a question. It assumes greater importance in view of the impending visit by the Egyptian Premier, Zaghlul Pasha, to discuss outstanding questions with Britain, and the Egyptian demand for the cession of the Sudan.

An important contribution to the House of Lords discussion on the subject was made by Viscount Grey of Fallodon, who in a striking utterance deplored the fact that practically all Lord Cromer's splendid work of administration in Egypt had gone or was going. Viscount Grey insisted that the Egyptian Government be made to understand that the right of protecting and administering the Suez Canal will not pass to it. We must also make it quite clear that Egypt will have no say whatever in the question of the Sudan. The only exception will be the question of the Nile waters, which is a case for a joint Egypto-Sudanese commission.

Lord Parmoor, giving the reassurance already mentioned, emphasised that Britain recognised its obligations towards the Sudanese were of such a character that no Government could abandon them without very serious loss of prestige.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.
EXTENDED SCHEME PROPOSED.

LONDON, June 25th.
A quarter of a million elderly people will benefit as the result of an extension of the old age pensions scheme, which has obtained the House of Commons' approval. Mr. Snowden, introducing the necessary financial resolution, said that single persons having means, not necessarily earned, of twenty-five shillings a week, would be entitled to a ten shillings pension a week. A married couple whose income was fifty shillings would be entitled to a sovereign a week jointly. The cost of this scheme would exceed four millions sterling in the first year, but would rise to seven millions. The proposals in no way could be regarded as a final settlement of the problem of old age pensions. He hoped shortly to submit a scheme for mothers and widows pensions, and reduce the age limit to sixty-five.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS.
SECOND ROUND RESULTS.

LONDON, June 25th.
At Wimbledon there were twelve thousand persons in attendance for the second round of the tournament. It was a very hot day, and there was a blaze of colour. The players had turned up in sleeves and panamas were the order of the day. The first centre-court player was the Australian veteran, Norman Brookes, who defeated the Cingalese, D. Duttani, 6-2, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1. Brookes, with uneasy anticipation and skilful placing kept Duttani on the run. Brookes was untiring, and was at his best in the fourth set.

Miss McKane beat Mrs. Mallory, 6-1, 6-0. Miss McKane won the first five games, and only lost the sixth through venturesome play. Mrs. Mallory was outclassed in the second set.

Miss Loughen beat Miss Clarke, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Wills beat Miss Dransfield, 6-0, 6-2.

S. Hadi beat K. Houshye, the champion of Malaya, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2.

The American, Norris Williams, beat the Frenchman, Feret, 6-4, 4-6, 5-6, 6-1.

THE DOUBLES.

In the first round of the doubles Pakuda and Harada beat E. Lamb and G. Crotches, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

In the first doubles matches played today, on the centre-court, the Americans, Richards and Hunter, defeated F. M. B. Fisher and J. Peacock, 3-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3.

On an outer court, Okamoto and Houshye beat L. Owen and W. Aiken, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

The Britishers Gilbert and Kingseote beat Ruppell and Dunning, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, June 25th.
At Reigate the match between Leveson-Gower's eleven and the South Africans was begun before four thousand persons, in hot weather, with a good, hard wicket. The South Africans won the toss and elected to bat. They compiled 253, Taylor contributing 81 with a delightful innings lasting 123 minutes, hitting seven fours, Comyns scored 42, Rhodes took 5 for 56.

Leveson-Gower's side had compiled 57 runs for the loss of 2 wickets when stumps were drawn, at 5 p.m.

LONG-DRIVING GOLF CONTEST.

LONDON, June 25th.
At Hoylake, the golf long-driving championship was won by J. Smith, of Cantelupo, with the best aggregate of three out of four drivers, namely 236 yards 2 inches, 247 yards 2 feet, and 244 yards 1 foot.

Mitchell's aggregate was 666 yards, 1 foot, 6 inches, and Duncan's was 653 yards.

AMERICAN BASEBALL.

NEW YORK, June 25th.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 3; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 9; Boston, 5.
Cincinnati, 2-3 and 2-1 against St. Louis.
Pittsburg, 5; Chicago, 7.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 2; Washington, 3.
Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago 2-1 and 8-1 against Cleveland.
St. Louis, 2; Detroit, 3.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, June 25th.
General Hertzog has decided to invite the Prince of Wales to visit South Africa. The date has not yet been fixed.

CO-OPERATIVE COCOA SALES.

LONDON, June 25th.
A conference in London of representatives of the chief cocoa-growing countries of the world has passed a resolution in favour of collaborating with British Empire producers in a scheme for co-operative marketing of cocoa. A committee has been appointed to discuss details.

BRITISH TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 25th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lumley asked whether the Russian Government had intimated that it was prepared to give work for large numbers of engineers in England which would provide working facilities for them.

Mr. Lumley said he understood that proposals involving the placing of orders in England for manufactures had recently been submitted to the advisory committee under the Trade Facilities Act.

Replying to Comdr. Kenworthy, Mr. Lumley said the Trade Facilities scheme had not been extended to the Russian Government at present but that would not prevent the committee considering the scheme.

U.S. AND THE IRISH FREE STATE.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S SUGGESTION.

LONDON, June 25th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Arnold stated that the Government had instructed the British Ambassador at Washington to inform the United States Government that they had concluded it would be desirable that the conduct of matters at Washington exclusively relating to the Irish Free State should be confined to the Free State Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to the United States, and they trusted this proposal would be acceptable to the United States Government.

MILITARY CONTROL IN GERMANY.

PROBABLE REPLY TO ALLIES.

BERLIN, June 25th.
The Cabinet to-day is discussing the Allied Note with regard to military control. It is expected a reply will be sent by the end of next week, and no doubt will accept the Allies' demands provided the proposed military investigation is really the Control Commission's last action, and thereafter the League of Nations will take charge of the matter.

OVERSEAS ROYALTY AT HOME.

LONDON, June 24th.

His Majesty the King granted an audience to the Sultan of Perak, attended by Sir Ernest Birch who presented the Raja Kechil Tengan, Raja Kechil Bongsu, Raja Aznam Shah, the Datoh Panglima Kinta, and the Toh Muda.

His Majesty also granted an audience to the Regent of Kedah, who presented his two half-brothers, Tungku Mansur and Tungku Mahomed Jiwai. Sir Ernest Birch also presented the Raja Muda of Selangor to His Majesty.

The Prince of Wales received Sir Robert Ho Tung.

"EGREMONT CASTLE" BEACHED.

LONDON, June 25th.
A New York Message says the "s.s. Egremont Castle, on which an explosion occurred, has been beached.

FIRE SCRUDD.

NEW YORK, June 25th.
The fire on the Egremont Castle has been extinguished.

LATEST CABLES.
[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

U.S. WORLD FLIGHT.

AKYAB FOR CALCUTTA.

AKYAB, June 26th.
The American world fliers have left for Calcutta.

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE.

WASHINGTON, June 25th.
Mr. Kellogg, the American Ambassador to London, has been instructed to attend the forthcoming Premier's conference on the subject of the Dawes report.

EARLIER CABLES.
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.
ANOTHER ATTACK ON REPUBLICANS.

NEW YORK, June 25th.
Senator Walsh, of Montana has been elected permanent chairman of the Democratic Convention.

In a speech, he condemned the Republicans for their sins of commission and omission, declaring that Mr. Coolidge's party had palliated the offenses of unfaithful public servants. "It is in this easy tolerance of turpitude that the real danger to a free Government lies," he advocated tariff repeal, relief of agriculture, and general reform, and warned the Democrats against making the League of Nations the chief issue of their campaign.

Mr. Owen Young, who was a member of the Dawes reparations committee, impressed on the platform committee of the Democratic Convention that the Democrats should take up a position regarding the United States' attitude in relation to European politics. He subsequently accepted a resolution as correctly representing his position, in effect: "The United States should sympathetically co-operate with their former Allies and the League of Nations, having in view the ultimate adhesion of the United States to the covenant with proper reservation."

LATEST CABLES.
AN INTERLUDE.

NEW YORK, June 26th.
Towards the close of the Democratic Convention yesterday a resolution was passed to hear the nominating speeches immediately as the platform committee was not ready to report.

A delegate then began, to nominate Senator Underwood. There was a demonstration when candidates hostile to Ku Kluxism mentioned that collisions with delegates who were unfavourable to Mr. Underwood resulted in bleeding noses.

Brilliant orators submitted the claims of Senators Robinson and McAdoo. A vigorous demonstration followed, continuing in the case of McAdoo until the adjournment.

WASHINGTON, June 26th.

Considerable merriment was caused in the Capitol yesterday when simultaneously news was received from New York that Senator Robinson's name had been submitted for the Presidential nomination democratic convention. It became known that the Chevy Chase Golf Club had temporarily suspended Robinson for blackening the eye of another member on the links last week in the course of a dispute.

EARLIER CABLES.
PROCEEDINGS AGAINST OIL TRUSTS.

THE SHERMAN LAW.

WASHINGTON, June 25th.

Some fifty of the principal oil companies in the United States are involved in anti-trust proceedings instituted by the Government in the Federal Court of Chicago.

The Attorney-General has asked for an injunction to restrain these companies from further violations of the Sherman Law.

MORE OFFICERS FOR THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE SCHEME OF UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONS.

Steps are being taken by the War Office to rectify the shortage of young Army Officers referred to by Lord Curzon, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, at the annual banquet of the Royal Academy of Arts.

A scheme has been drawn up, and it is understood, will be put into immediate operation, for accepting 100 candidates for commissions each year from approved universities. In addition there will be accepted annually 65 candidates from the Territorial Army and 65 from the Supplementary Reserve.

The university candidates for Regular commissions will be graded by the authorities of the university on their scholastic qualifications and their record of character. This grading will be used as a basis for the acceptance of the commissions, this being done so that the candidates shall not be at a disadvantage through joining the Army comparatively late in life.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
BRITAIN AND THE BOXER INDEMNITY.
MANCHESTER'S VIEW.

LONDON, June 26th.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has sent to the Foreign Office a resolution expressing its grave apprehension at the action of the minority in the Commons voting against the second reading of the China Indemnity Application Bill and expressing its disagreement with the reason offered for such an action. It says that to delay the carrying out of the promise made on behalf of Britain to China in 1922 would not only lower the dignity of, but would assuredly bring discredit upon Britain.

The Chamber holds that to turn such an act of grace into a means of bargaining would not assist, but would prejudice unfavourably negotiations now pending in regard to new Chinese Trade Marks legislation.

The Chamber thinks that the possibility of a satisfactory outcome of the negotiations lies in the maintenance of a mutual friendly attitude.

Although the news is that the Chinese Government has decided to extend the period for registration on old trade marks to December 31st, it is not yet officially confirmed. The Chamber has advised members not to take any further immediate action but to maintain their previous attitude, namely, not register under the act in the present form, pending negotiations, during the next few months with a view to securing reforms of law which are considered necessary in order to render the new Chinese law workable.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS CONDUCT.

PRESIDENT MADISON'S PASSENGERS ANNOYED.

YOKOHAMA, June 26th.

Yesterday afternoon, prior to the arrival of the *President Madison*, foreigners, but particularly Americans, were subjected to an unusually rigorous examination by a petty Customs official, who went the length of ordering them to take off their boots and stand in their stocking feet on the wet floor.

On receiving a complaint, the higher officials intervened and apologised for the unnecessary discourtesy.

The offender was dismissed.

JAPANESE DIET OPENS.

FORTHCOMING PROCEEDINGS.

TOKYO, June 25th.

An extraordinary three-week session of the Diet opens to-day with the election of a Speaker.

The formal opening by the Prince Regent will take place on June 26th, and the first regular session on the 29th inst., at which the Premier, Ministers of Finance and the Foreign Minister will speak.

More than usual interest in being aroused by the proceedings, partly in view of the Kenseikai's return to power, and partly from the indications that the Government will announce their definite policies regarding suffrage, military and other trenchment, and Upper House reform, to which the party consider they are pledged, though it is impossible that much if any progress will be made with such measures until the regular session next December.

The Foreign Minister's speech is also awaited with interest, especially in connection with the Government's policy regarding Russia and China, upon which public attention is at present being focussed.

U.S. IMMIGRATION LAW.
LOOKING FOR A SOLUTION.

TOKYO, June 25th.

Christian workers as well as Japanese, in conference, passed a resolution to the effect that it was their firm determination to co-operate in a solution of the American-Japanese question.

The meeting was characterised by a spirit of sympathy, which, it is stated, removed any likelihood of a breach by the church in Japan.

CORRESPONDENCE.
A WANCHAM TRAGEDY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—The police, we know, are hard cases (but not so hard as they used to be). That is by the way. This is the point.

A European (he was only an Englishman) got on a train at about 8.30 p.m. last night outside the H.K. Cricket Ground. The train was one of those reverse ones—namely as the entrance to the first class (in which Europeans, even Englishmen, travel) was in the rear. Your correspondent took his seat, and after passing Arsenal Street and getting into the "straight" along Praya East, toyed with his foot (I assure you unconsciously) with a wheel he found in front of him. (He was on a lower platform seat.) The conductor came along and told him he was stopping the train, inasmuch as was understood later, he was putting on the brake whilst playing with the wheel in front of him.

The European (or Englishman) attempted to get off the train on hearing Wancham, but one of the officials (conductor or driver) blew a police whistle. Immediately there was a crowd. A Chinese policeman came up. The train officials talked with him. The European was taken into custody. He walked to No. 2 Police Station. After a while a sergeant came on the scene and commenced talking about "cells." The European laughed, and the sergeant (who was a European) told him to shut up, and mentioned cells again, and accused the "prisoner" (me or I) of bullying the interpreter. Eventually, of course, the European (not the police one) was released without a stain on his character, so to speak, and proceeded about his business—late, but that didn't matter.

What I do think (as the sufferer) is that the tramway employees should be instructed to exercise more discrimination as to when to "blow a whistle" and when not. Probably they are acting upon instructions, and, so doing, are worthy of commendation. I don't know their numbers, but the ticket the conductor gave me is marked "No 2173." May they soon be inspectors, both of 'em!

Now to the police. Of course, I did not really mind being threatened with a visit to the cell as soon as the sergeant (presumably on duty) appeared. I know full well that Wancham is, or was, a rough district. Sailors (heavily fellows) get drunk down there, etc. But I am afraid I would not pass for a sailor—even in a police station. So I am surprised—indeed, hurt—at the pugnacious attitude adopted by the worthy sergeant. He said he had cells down below. I didn't dispute him. I wasn't interested in cells, not even those spelled with a "c."

The above all reads well. Now we come to the crux of the matter.

I was held up by an ignorant tram-man and a perfectly good policeman who, of course, wanted to get at the bottom of the charge framed by the tram-man. The whole affair cost me well over an hour. I did not mind the police whistle which was blown by the tramway employee. I did not mind the crowd of excited Chinese that accompanied me to the police station. I did not mind how the Chinese "gurgled" when I attempted to walk out when Inspector Aris and his confederates failed to appear to put me in irons. I did not mind when the worthy sergeant did appear and spoke smoothly (I don't think) of cells. I did not mind when the tram employees' evidence crumbled to dust. I did not mind when I was told (think yourself lucky kind of style) I could go. But what I did mind was that when it was all over it was too late to get a drink.

DISGUSTED.

OCEAN AIR STATIONS.

FOUR ARTIFICIAL ISLANDS IN THE ATLANTIC.

The publication of the plan of M. Debrasse, a French engineer, has aroused interest in the possibility of facilitating air traffic between Europe and America by the building of supply stations in mid-Atlantic. M. Debrasse thinks that four such stations, or artificial islands, would be necessary, and estimates the cost at between £2,000,000 and £4,000,000.

Each island would be a boat-shaped structure in ferro-concrete rising out of the sea to a height above the most formidable ocean waves. Equilibrium and stability would be ensured by caissons and ballast, and it would be provided with Diesel engines to give a speed of 5 knots, sufficient, it is claimed, to resist the action of wind and tides. There would be an enclosed channel or dock of 1,000 feet by 300 feet, with a depth of 20 or 40 feet in which the hydroplanes making the service would be berthed, and the designs provide for hangars and hotels for the accommodation of passengers and pilots, a wireless station, a weather bureau, radio-telegraph, and powerful beacons to mark the positions of the islands. It is claimed that the scheme has the approval of naval and flying experts.



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TIKATJAP	JAVA	8th	12th	SHANGHAI
TIKEMBANG	JAVA	15th	19th	JAPAN
TIKODAS	JAVA	22nd	26th	BATAVIA
TIKOROM	JAVA	29th	3rd July	SHANGHAI
TIKOROM	JAVA	6th	10th	JAPAN
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SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OUDEKERK" ... Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen ... 27th June
S.S. "WESTERBYK" ... Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen ... 12th July
S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen ... End of Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... Hongkong 3rd July
S.S. "BOETON" ... 29th
S.S. ... 26th Aug.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Wednesday, 11th July.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTON & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Darhan and Capetown.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Monday, 7th July.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

"SUNOKO MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Saturday, 5th July.

"AMUR MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Sunday, 20th July.

BANGKOK, SAIGON via SINGAPORE.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th July.

CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.

"GANGES MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Friday, 27th June.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th July.

NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.

"HAYRE MARU" ... Beginning of July.

JAPAN Ports—Mojji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokkaichi and Nagoya.

"ALPS MARU" ... Sunday, 29th June.

"INDU MARU" ... Tuesday, 15th July.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 29th June, Noon.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 6th July, Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"KOTSU MARU" ... Thursday, 3rd July.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

"SOURABAYA MARU" ... Friday, 4th July.

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LABOUR GOVERNMENT AND POLICE STRIKES.

PLEA FOR REINSTATEMENT OF DISMISSED POLICE.

On the consideration of the Police Vote, in the House of Commons last month, Mr. Hayes (Soc., Edge Hill) made a strong plea for the reinstatement of the police in London and elsewhere who were dismissed for striking in 1919.

Mr. Henderson, the Home Secretary, said it was one thing to be in favour of reinstatement and it was another to be able to give effect to it.

Mr. Henderson, who remarked, "I am quite prepared to be impeached or impeached on anything else you jolly well please, but I am here to state the position of the Government. Complete reinstatement would be impossible with out legislation, and with provision for the men's pensions, would cost £2,000,000.

To concede eligibility for re-employment would mean the withdrawal of the dismissal notice in the case of more than 1,000 men in the Metropolitan Police Force, and in the case of the remaining 1,000 men the watch committees of six or seven municipalities would have to be persuaded to withdraw their notices.

The Home Office had no power to compel municipalities to do so.

He added that if there was a general desire on the part of the House that the matter should be further inquired into, he was prepared to ask the Prime Minister to have a committee of inquiry.

Mr. Bridgeman, the late Home Secretary, said he had not changed his opposition to reinstatement.

Mr. Buchanan (Soc., Gorbals, Glasgow), criticising Mr. Bridgeman's attitude, made a strong appeal for the wives and families of the dismissed men.

A Conservative Member, Mr. Kirkwood (Soc., Dumfriesshire), is a layman staff, you want? (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Kirkwood (on a point of order): This Englishman has called my language a "lingo." The language I speak is the language of the men who saved him and you from the Germans. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. G. H. H. (Gillingham), while speaking against reinstatement, protested against the interruption by a member from some Scottish place with an unintelligible "lingo" (loud laughter.)

Mr. Kirkwood (on a point of order): This Englishman has called my language a "lingo." The language I speak is the language of the men who saved him and you from the Germans. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. G. H. H. (Gillingham): I would answer the hon. member if I understood a word he says. (Laughter.)

GOVERNMENT LOCKS.

Mr. H. F. Croft (Con., Bournemouth) decided the Government for giving pledges and then turning for supporting to their lackey below the gangway. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. Black (Lib., Harborough) asked if this expression was in order.

The Chairman (Mr. Young, Soc., New, ton, Lancs): The word may not be flattering, but I do not think it is exactly out of order. (More laughter.)

Sir H. F. Croft said he would withdraw the word and substitute the expression "patient oxen." (More laughter.)

DODGING QUESTIONS.

WHAT IMPRESSES ONE MOST ABOUT LABOUR MINISTERS.

"What impresses you most about the new Labour Ministers?" asked a crowd of his friend the M.P., writes a home correspondent.

The M.P. leaned forward with the air of one imparting a confidence. "There number of answering questions," he said emphatically.

"No high and dry old Tory, with generations of the governing instinct in his being, can say with greater aplomb and self-assurance, 'I must have notice of that question,' or, 'I can add nothing to my previous answer,' or, 'It is not desirable in the public interest that the information asked for should be given.'"

By the Tory or Liberal or Labour, Ministers are all alike when it comes to countering the efforts of M.P.'s to extract information which the departments are not anxious to impart or in dealing with heckling posers.

The Clyde contingent were alternately enraged and dismayed when they first came to Westminster and tackled the Tory Ministers. "But, Mister-r Speaker-r-r it's no an answer-r-r at all," Mr. Kirkwood would protest, his broad Dorset rolling fearfully, when some taser subtly planned had been turned aside with a polite evasion composed in the best style of the Civil Service.

Mr. Speaker's soothing comment, "It may not be the answer the honourable member desired, but it is the answer the Minister gives," did not placate them.

"Gr-r-r-r" (contentiously, from another of the Glasgow Socialists), "they can't answer anything."

They were furious at being baffled so often.

"I put a plain question. Why can't I have a plain answer?" was their lament, and they openly condoned with one another or uttered their resentment at the soft answer that had failed to turn aside their wrath.

Nowadays the position is reversed. The Socialist back-benchers lol in their seats and look on with satisfaction at the spectacle of the Liberals and the Conservatives being baffled by the same stonewalling answers that in their day had annoyed themselves. They come tripping off the tongue of the Socialist Ministers.

The matter is under consideration. That is a matter for another department.

I cannot anticipate my Budget statement.

My department has no power to deal with the matter.

That question should be addressed to the Prime Minister.

That is a matter for argument. It cannot be dealt with by question and answer.

These are some of the tried and trusty phrases. They have served many hard-pressed Ministers in the past; they will be friends of many in the future.

WEATHER REPORT

June 26th at 1.00—Pressure has decreased slightly at the majority of reporting stations. The depression over the Yellow Sea is moving eastward.

Gradients are shallow over China and the Philippines.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, June 26th, 0.03 inch. Total since January 1st, 50.72 inches, against an average of 37.07 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, June 27th, is as follows:

Forecast: Hongkong to Cap. Rock: S.W. winds, moderate; clouds, showery.

Formosa Channel: do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 26th.

Previous On Date On Date Day at at at 2 p.m. 6 a.m. 2 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.77 ... 29.80 ... 29.78

Temperature ... 81 ... 82 ... 81

Humidity ... 75 ... 82 ... 78

Wind Direction ... S.W. ... S.W. ... S.W.

S. Force ... 4 ... 2 ... 1

Weather ... 007 ... 000 ... 000

Rain ... 0.03 ... 0.00 ... 0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 26th ... 85

Lowest open-air Temperature on 26th ... 81

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 27th to July 3rd, 1924.

High Water. Low Water.

Days of Week. Days of Month. Hongkong Standard Time. Height. Hongkong Standard Time. Height.

Fri. 27 m. 6.22 a. 1.2 m. 0.4

Sat. 28 m. 6.42 a. 1.2 m. 0.4

Sun. 29 m. 7.19 a. 1.3 m. 0.4

Mon. 30 m. 7.46 a. 1.3 m. 0.4

Tues. 1 m. 8.14 a. 1.3 m. 0.4

Wed. 2 m. 8.43 a. 1.3 m. 0.4

Thur. 3 m. 9.13 a. 1.3 m. 0.4

10.55 a. 1.1 m. 4.10 a. 0.7

Water levels in English Feet at 10 A.M.

Place of Observation. High Water. Low Water. High Water. Low Water.

Wuchow, W. River. +78.50. -2.42. +10.2. +11.1

Kiang moon. W. River. +14.70. -0.86. +10.2. +11.1

W. River. +57.00. -1.37. +37.0. +37.0

Shichow, N. River. +35.81. -1.24. +24.0. +24.0

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HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1923.

Revised by the Members.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	Ends.	27th June 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LOKSANG"	Saturday, 28th June, 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Saturday, 28th June, 11 a.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Sunday, 29th June, 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TINGSANG"	Sunday, 29th June, 11 a.m.
Kobe via MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 1st July, 2 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday, 1st July, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 1st July, 3 p.m.
TSINGTAI via SWATOW	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 1st July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"TUNGSHING"	Wednesday, 2nd July, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 2nd July, 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TAKSANG"	Friday, 4th July, 10 a.m.
TIENSIN	"CHIPSING"	Saturday, 5th July, Noon.
MANILA via AMOY	"SUISANG"	Saturday, 5th July, 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Sunday, 6th July, 8 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday, at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong both ways.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Santakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG", both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Duta.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, occasionally calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "KUTSANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 1st July, 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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"GLENBORG" ...	13th July	"CARNARVONSHIRE" ...	23rd July	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLENSHIEL" ...	24th July			

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	..	..	..	..	..
SEATTLE & CALCUTTA	..	..	..	..	..
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	..	..	..	..	..
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	..	..	..	..	..
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	..	..	..	..	..
SINGAPORE & BELLANANG-DEU	..	..	..	..	..
BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE	..	..	..	..	..
WEIHARF, CHEFOO & TIENTIN	..	..	..	..	..
HAIKOW, via SHANGHAI & PAKHOI	..	..	..	..	..
KELUANG via SHANGHAI & AMOY	..	..	..	..	..
SEATTLE	..	..	..	..	..
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	..	..	..	..	..
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	..	..	..	..	..
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	..	..	..	..	..
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	..	..	..	..	..
SHANGHAI, via SEATTLE	..	..	..	..	..
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KORE	..	..	..	..	..
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KORE	..	..	..	..	..
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KORE	..	..	..	..	..
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KORE	..	..	..	..	..
SHANGHAI	..	..	..	..	..
MOJI & KORE	..	..	..	..	..
KURE	..	..	..	..	..
YOKOHAMA, KORE, NAGASAKI & SHANGHAI	..	..	..	..	..
JAPAN P. RITS	..	..	..	..	..
TRIESTE	..	..	..	..	..
BATAVIA	..	..	..	..	..
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CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGKOK	..	..	..	..	..
HAIKOW via HONGKONG	..	..	..	..	..
SEATTLE & SINGAPORE	..	..	..	..	..
SEATTLE & BANGKOK	..	..	..	..	..
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SEATTLE, AMOY & KOCHOW	..	..	..	..	..
MANILA	..	..	..	..	..
MANILA	..	..	..	..	..
MANILA	..	..	..	..	..
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MANILA, SINGAPORE & CHEU	..	..	..	..	..

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS.

Per E. & O. s.s. *Malabar*, on June 25th:—
—Miss E. Finlay, Mr. J. J. Bontemley,
—Mr. W. G. Bentley, Mr. W. W. Ogden,
—Mr. J. W. Wells, Mr. W. D. Pendered,
—Mr. W. L. Walsh, Mr. M. C. Hughes,
—Mr. M. J. Connell, Mr. and Mrs. F. D.
Wood, Mr. E. E. Marshall, Miss Mar-
shall, Mr. L. D. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs.
C. Bach, Lieut. P. A. Berry, Lieut.
P. A. Berry, Lieut.-N. D. Dwane, Lieut.
M. A. Biddulph, Surg.-Lieut. C. Hunot,
—Mr. M. Naughton, Mrs. T. M. Blakie,
—Mr. J. F. Nicoll, Dr. and Mrs. D. P.
Muir, Miss Muir, Mr. and Mrs. H. D.
McGinness, Mr. W. H. Loft, Miss Loft,
—Miss H. Raizin, Mr. and Mrs. E. E.
Willis, Mr. J. J. Dupuy, Mr. and Mrs.
Tucker, Mr. B. J. A. Hamilton, Mr. W.
Mackie, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Linge, Mr.
O. M. Oldenberg, Mr. C. H. Mortimer,
—Mrs. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. D. E.
Garnett, Mr. F. E. Merrins, Capt. J. C.
Harrison, Mr. H. R. Sturt, Mr. I.
Channing, Mr. H. F. Marsh, Mrs. G.
Finlayson, Mr. G. Piessieux, Mr. A. V.
Jenson, Mr. Morris Niss Salem, Lieut.
C. K. D. Alvarez, Mr. P. Moelchoud,
—Dr. K. Wolf, Mr. G. Gurdasani, Mr. E.
—Parrera, Mr. K. Mulchand, Mr. and
Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Leong Kien Yung, Mr.
H. Baker, Mr. J. Blankenship, Mr. C.
Bubler, Mr. M. Geser, Mr. Corwin,
—Miss Corwin, Miss Cummings, Mr. and
Mrs. T. H. Foster, Mr. G. G. Cocke,
—child, Mr. W. H. Homingway, Mr. A.
—Renz, Mr. J. E. Hoffman, Mrs. Lamb,
—M. A. Larson, Mr. W. A. Larson, Mr.
W. Macdonald, Mr. McLaren, Miss M.
Larson, Mr. J. McLean, Mr. and Mrs.
Spencer, Mr. A. Van Overbeek, Mr. H. J.
Winkler, Mr. R. W. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs.
L. W. Young, Mr. C. V. Carver, Mr.
H. Bahke, Mr. A. Baumann, Mr. and
Mrs. Böhle, Mr. Choming Liu, Mr. A.
—P. Dachs, Miss Dachs, Mr. C. Frehli-
shen, Mr. L. Dwyenbeck, Mr. C. Frehli-
shen, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Haggard and
—child, Mr. C. Hunceke, Mr. E. K. Kahly,
—Mr. C. Krennendahl, Mr. J. K. Kruse, J.
R. Kuhn, Mr. B. Martino, Mr. C. Irrell,
—Mr. and Mrs. W. Mirisse, Mr. R. Mull,
—Mrs. McCarthy, Mr. A. Peker, Mr. A.
—Pfeuter, Miss H. Plappert, Mr. P.
—Pfeuter, Miss E. Richter, Mr. and Mrs.
—Sakewski and child, Mr. W. Sehlage,
—Mr. and Mrs. M. Schlessor and child,
—Mr. J. Schultz, Mrs. N. Schwartzman,
—Miss T. Schultz, Mr. H. Shen, Mr. S.
—Hian Thung, Mr. K. Sievers, Mr. and
Mrs. N. Sülin, Mr. T. Spaggiari, Mr. and
—Witts, Mr. C. Wurker, Mr. W. P.
—Ling, Mr. W. J. Chivers, Mr. W. P.
—mann, Mr. A. E. Gruger, Mr. H.
Hurlcher, (2), Miss D. Marke, Mr. H.
Gruber, Miss O. Vannone, Mr. Oh

Seiler, Mr. C. W.
Young, Mr. F. Rath

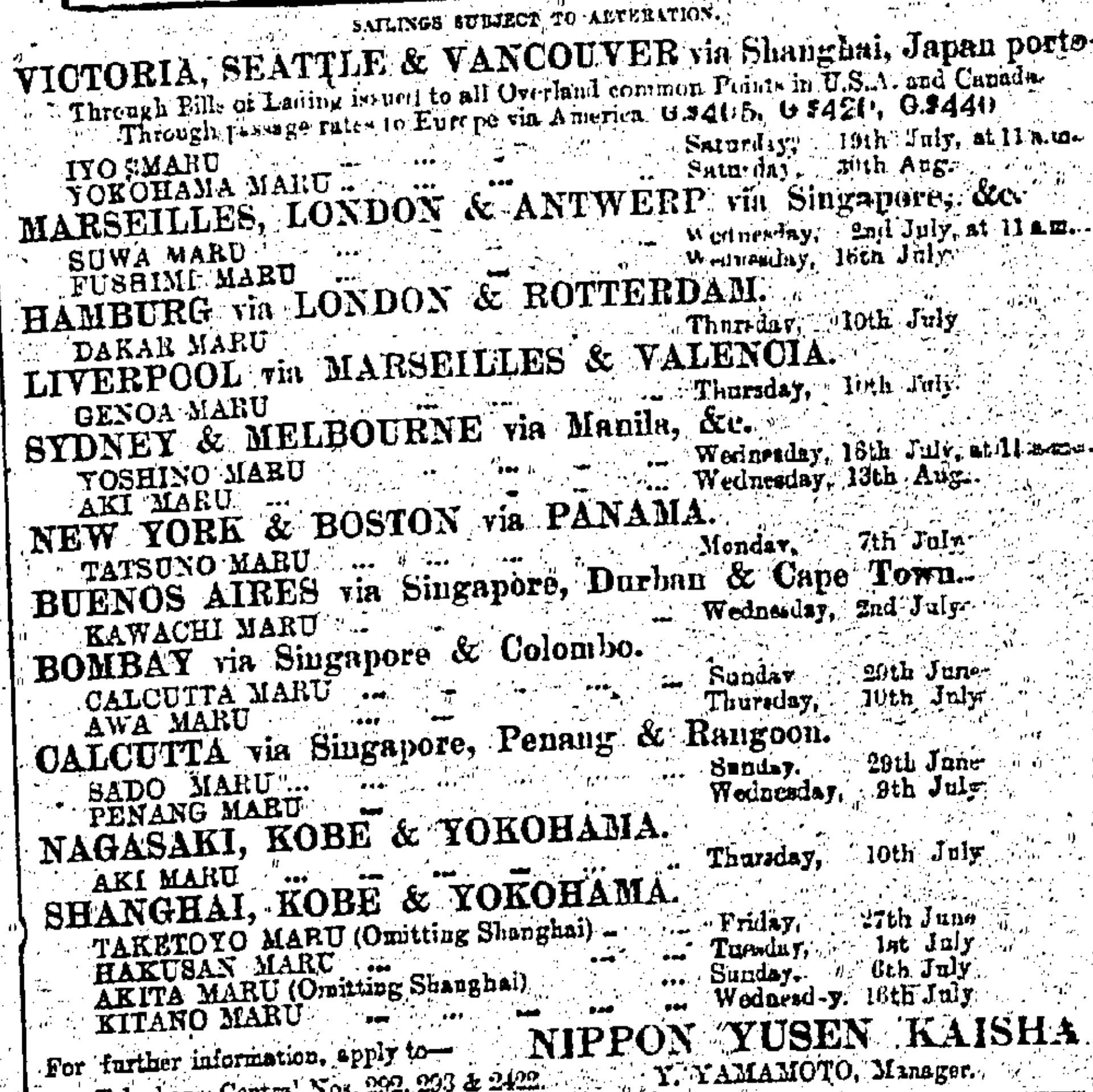
H. Soldien, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stober
Miss G. Sturch, and Mrs. H. B. Egle
DEPARTURES.
Per s.s. Empress of Asia, on June
for Manila—Mr. Achaval, H. Guirre,
R. C. Barnett, Mr. E. E. Carrion,
Kansing, Mr. Dacayamal, Mr. L. E. D.
Yung Yung Yung, Mr. Go Cam-Hi,
Go Han Siong, Mr. Go Kok Liong,
Santiago Co, Mr. Victoriano Go,
Donato Go Tanco, Mrs. Luisa Co
and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. C.
Mr. W. H. Hemmingway, Miss Don
K. Borschberg,
Mr. H. H. Hoffman, Mr. Hin Ah Lai,
Kanchandani Kodumil, Miss J. E.
Laren, Mr. H. B. McLaren, Mr. Co
Steele, Mr. and Mrs. So Ho Toy,
Maria So Ho, Master Juan So,
Sebastian So Jid, Miss Emma So,
Komaichiro Taug, Mr. T. Tinney,
and Mrs. Y. Tai, Master Yui
Lai, Mr. Yung Tang Co, Miss Yui
To, Uwa, Mr. Twa tick, Mr. To-Ke

VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
Tatsuno Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 7th July
Eastern Prince	Brit.	Prince Line	About 1st July
City of Shanghai	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 1st July
President Cleveland	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 16th July, 5 p.m.
West Montop	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 8th July
Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 27th inst.
Empress Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific S.S. Ltd.	On 2nd July
Yto Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th July, 11 a.m.
Arabia Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 8th July
Phyloteles	Am.	Butterfield & Swire	On 8th July
Pres. dent Grant	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 2nd July
Muen	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 2nd inst.
Corbis	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 20th July
Amazona	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 6th July
Angers	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 2nd July, 11 a.m.
Suwa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th July
City of Tokio	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 1st July
Democleus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 30th inst.
Lycaon	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 11th July
Atlas Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 12th July
Carmarthenshire	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst.
Underkirk	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 8th Aug.
Emil Kindorf	Ger.	Reuter Brockmann & Co.	On 27th inst.
Calcutta Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st July, 3 p.m.
Kutsum	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 8th July
Japan	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 1st July, Noon
Kidderpore	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 8th July
Soulin	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 3rd July
Van Cloon	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 23rd inst.
Shirayoshi	Ital.	Diwell & Co., Ltd.	On 1st inst., 4 p.m.
Kanchoh	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 27th inst.
Tsukuma Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About
Chukwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 2nd July, 1 p.m.
Musang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 16th July, 11 a.m.
Yoshino Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd July, 10 a.m.
Amuria	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 16th July
Tayman	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st July
Hakusan Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 27th inst., 10 a.m.
Lokang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst., D.L.
Malya	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 1st July
Devacha	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 1st July
Jeyapore	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	About 4th July
Rosandra	Ital.	Diwell & Co., Ltd.	On 1st July
Tjikembang	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 8th July
St. Albans	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 8th July
Tasda	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 18th Aug.
Isla de Panay	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 27th inst.
Alps Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	On 27th inst., Noon
Chirahing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 2nd July
Yamaguchi	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 27th inst.
Gangwa Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 2nd July, 5 p.m.
Lake Gitanu	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 6th July, 8 a.m.
Leeang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd July, 2 p.m.
Kingschow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st July, 2 p.m.
Kwa-chung	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 27th inst., 4 p.m.
Hai-Ning	Brit.	Douglas Laiprak & Co.	On 1st July, 5 p.m.
Hsishong	Brit.	Douglas Laiprak & Co.	On 8th July
Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific S.S. Ltd.	On 2nd inst., 11 a.m.
Yamaguchi	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 8th July
President Madison	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 12th July
Isla de Pajar	Span.	Botelhe Bros.	On 17th July
West Jersey	Brit.	Struthers & Barry	On 17th July

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